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THE SLAVERY AGITATION.

John Brown Sympathy Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches of Rev. H. Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips and Others.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON UNION-SAVING.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was filled last evening with an assemblage eager to profess their sympathy, in a public manner, for the family and associates of John Brown, the gray-haired martyr, of that name, who is now awaiting, amid the exciting to crime, and excitement for Christmas Re-Unions Pandemonium.

Mr. Brown, however, took the whole charge of the proceedings, while the Commons power compiled a [illegible] on the platform.

Rev. Mr. Pierpont offered a prayer, in which he besought the blessing of the Almighty upon the meeting, and upon the persons to whose benefit they had assembled.

A Voice—Let geese be set.

Mr. Brown—Be not yourself.

Mr. Brown then addressed the audience briefly. He said he was a strict right by the Bible and the Constitution, to attempt to overthrow Slavery. Recent conditions [illegible] two men put out.] There was nothing in the Constitution that required John Brown, or any other man, to defend Slavery.

Another resolution was offered, and [illegible] Mr. Gerrit Smith was nominated, and [illegible] but without much difficulty. One individual said that every man had a right to speak and he meant to exercise it.

Dr. Cheever then proceeded to say that it was John Brown's natural right to proclaim liberty. [Sensation.]

Another man was put out, but the confusion waxed greater. Gen. Pleasant besought the audience to be quiet, but to no effect was his appeal. In the height of the noise the band struck up "Hail Columbia."

Dr. Cheever.—John Brown was at liberty to protest against the laws when they were wrong. God found him and man killed him.

A Voice—Stop that, stop that.

The gentleman was escorted to the door and the Doctor proceeded.

John Brown was indicted and hung for treason and murder, neither of which was proved against him, and of neither was he guilty. The insurrection was on the part of slaves and slaveholders. John Brown was loyal to the Constitution and obedient to God. [A loud man would not as he did, Slavery could not exist, and if only a few, tyranny would overwhelm us like a cyclone. Patrick Henry said for himself "Give me liberty or give me death;" John Brown said for others. "Give them liberty or give me death." [Applause and hisses.] God helping him [Dr. C.] he would maintain Liberty and Union. Seventy-five years ago Washington, Warren and Lafayette were executed for treason such as John Brown's.

Here the speaker was compelled to stop on account of the hubbub in the hall. After ceasing about five minutes he continued to speak, though the noise had not in the least abated.

One such man, one such heart, one such real Christian and democrat is a million hypocrites, or all the lying in all the Pro-Slavery churches in christendom. He refused communion with a slave-holding clergyman, and on his way to the scaffold he stopped down to kiss a little negro child.

A Voice—God bless him.

He would never be excelled in faithfulness. [Three cheers for Gov. Wise. Three groans for John Brown. Great confusion.]

Dr. Cheever resumed in this strain a little longer, but so great was the confusion that he was compelled to retire. A large crowd in the part of the Hall cheered constantly for Wise, the Constitution, the Union, and groaned for John Brown and Dr. Cheever.

A Mr. Byrnes, who was put out early in the evening, returned and aided the disturbers. Chas. H. Haswell, Ex-President of the Board of Councilmen, and Dr. Louis B. Ravel endeavored to throw oil upon the waves, and the speakers of the evening. A proposition for war and feather Dr. Cheever met with unanimous approval. Gen. Pleasant and Deputy-Superintendent Carstarphen were present with a large force, but failed to restore order. Amidst all this, Wendell Phillips came forward and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It seems to me that the results of this evening, whether you and I are allowed in our own hall to meet for our own avowed purpose in peace, is one of those elements of education which John Brown's enterprise begins to unfold in 30 States. We calculate the strength of the blow by the rebound. Men say John Brown's enterprise was a failure, but he has proved one thing up to to-night, in the State of Virginia—he has proved that she does not exist except as a despotism.

No man may send a message upon the telegraph wires in her northern counties without a permit from Gen. Taliaferro; nobody may pass from one town to another without a passport from the military authorities. And why? Because seventeen men have struck a blow on the apparently full vessel of Virginian pride, and emptiness resounded! Because seventeen men have proved by their assault that a Slave State is a despotism. [A voice—"That's a lie."] If John Brown had proved nothing else for the education of the American people, the question, ladies and gentlemen, to-night, is, whether you are the subjects of Virginia or the citizens of the Free State of New-York? [Applause and hisses.] For one, gentlemen, I care not whether I speak or am silent to-night, amid the noise of those who choose not with fair hisses, but with disorderly, systematic, and continuous noise to interrupt. [Howling and hooting, and another of the ringleaders put out.] If it is a fact that a few dozen citizens of your Metropolis cannot hold a meeting in quiet, it is proper that we should know it. I hold in my hand a likeness of a girl of 17 summers, which was taken from the bosom of Oliver Brown, in that Armory, after he was shot, by the thoughtful kindness of a Virginia tradesman, and saved for his mother. I saw her, in the rude cottage on the mountain-side of your Adirondack region, with a group of New-York Northern girls—widows. Where were their husbands gone, and for what? In that rude cottage I found the home of four heroic men, and in the next the home of two more, making six of the twenty who flung themselves against the State of Virginia for an idea. What was it? According to the laws of the State they committed felony! What are we met to sympathize with them for? What have they done that crowds this hall with men whose heart is ready to make a transport for those bereaved children—those almost homeless orphans? What brings us here? There must be something about that death that divides it from common death. What is it? Was he a murderer? [Voice—"I am glad to hear it. Let us try the answer—put first to put back at the moment, tender, brave and disinterested. [A voice—"Not in Kansas."] Every word he spoke has touched a million. ("Who murdered Mr. Dorsey?") Every act since Virginia laid her hand upon him has lifted a million of men to a higher level of life. Mark it, Virginia utters not one word against him—not one. Her Governor says he was truthful, firm, brave, disinterested—the bravest man he ever saw. [Applause.] Virginia has nothing to reproach him with but the single act at Harper's Ferry. It is Virginia subjects in other States that are obliged to run back four or five years and hunt up an old forgotten lie in Kansas in order even to get the means to breathe the shadow of suspicion over the spotless escutcheon of the hero of Harper's Ferry! Mark you that: here is a State frightened, indignant, yes, sorely-tried Commonwealth, and yet she has not one word to allege against him, except the single incident that he resisted his rifle against her citizens; and that exception, so in a manly man, Virginia being the willing slave, it is left for slaves with souls that would be dearly bought at the price of a counterfeit sixpence to take up and forgotten lie in Kansas in order to dishonor the fame of the old man.

Let us look at it. I think no responsibility, standing as the south place of John Brown. (Hisses.) I say, from the time he set foot in Kansas up to the time he made the gibbet sacred to all coming ages, there is not, not one, that will not bear the closest scrutiny and the severest analysis of any man who stands on the basis of acknowledged American principles! More than that, I affirm that the deeper you probe his life, the brighter it shines. I went to his home in North Elba, where wheat freezes, and where nothing can be cultivated but a few potatoes; where the mountain looks down on the house that is almost a shanty and a roofless dwelling, sufficient for the plainness and merest necessities of life—the cell whence grew heroes. I said to one of his children, "What brought your father to such a place; what could he love here, he could find mountains elsewhere—what attached him to these barren acres?" Said she, "When Gerrit Smith gave to the colored men of New-York 120,000 acres of land, he thought they might need a friend to advise, instruct, encourage and aid them," and he flung away his life to come up and freeze on the mountains in order that he might be by and hold them up with his strong right arm, and heart that never failed. And wherever you probe that life, you find nothing but the determination, Now, what made him fling himself against Virginia? Mark you, he was not alone; he was only the centre of a group; around him were his sons and his son-in-law; with his household, and such was the magnetism of his enthusiasm, had he gathered his neighboring households to his cause, and they surrounded him as they went down to Maryland to assail the institutions of Virginia. He became the center of a group. These students in their cause, these young men of twenty, when we read their history, their letters, their words, they seem to have gotten up for martyrdom. Other men accepted martyrdom for freedom; one for agriculture, and another for commerce, one for college, and one down the counter; but this man brought his children up for martyrs. When he made them—no, he did not make them—for when they were born they manifested it in their blood, and knew they were created to die for the slave. With older heroines, we have seen great names in our day throw themselves away for their own rights—we have seen banished men in the middle of life and the maturity of thought, come up to their duty and defend their own rights or those of their neighbors—but here were girls of 16 and 18 summers, accepting serenely their place of martyrdom, for a race into whose eyes they had never looked. There has not anything been so holy, nor that approached it since the cross that stood on Calvary—for a cross is here held, even the Divine Savior had no share. [Hisses.] I mean what I say. The heroes of the ranks took for their own rights, as died for a race in whose blood he had no share. Now, had he no right to die? Was he a felon? What were his motives? Virginia, being the witness; they were disinterested. There is no need of dissecting that point when Virginia herself acknowledges that his motives were pure. This is a great thing to get; that no Pinkertonism, by the Commonwealth of Virginia as a married for Virginia, therefore the man from the Natural Bridge to Harper's Ferry, I will give you an instance of it, and I will use it to illustrate another point. It was in the middle of the night of Harper's Ferry, the Mayor's body lay within range of the rifles of the Maryland and Northern boys—his friends wanted to bring him off, but none of them would go. At last the porter of the hotel said to a lady, "If you will stand between me and the rifles, I will go" and he went. He knew he could trust the gentle sacredness of woman in the eyes of those brave Northern boys. He went, and placed the body in a carriage, and sheltered by her presence, carried it back in safety. A day later, when that very girl flung herself on the breast of one of those very young men whose rifles were spiked when she stood before them, the son of a Virginia gentleman—and he dared to avow it in the Courts of his native State—encouraged by his father, showed that that woman's form which had saved Virginia could not save that Northern boy from the merciless bullet of a Virginia brute. That is the difference between Northern blood and Southern. [Hisses.] Well, if you don't think there is any difference, content yourself. [Hisses. "You had better go home."] But to-day, in the streets at Harper's Ferry, that very girl disavows her act. She says: "I did not do it from humanity; I did it to save soiling my sister's carpet. [Laughter and hisses.] Do you believe her? Not a bit of it! She was a true woman, with the heart of a woman on that morning when she threw herself, with true womanly instinct, between the hunter's rifle and young Thompson's life. But to-day the despotism of Virginia thus crushes everything, blights her soul and renders her capable of disavowing her own bravery, in order that she may stand well with the community where she lives. Despotism again: John Brown revealed it. But I was speaking of the act. What was his purpose? It was to free the slaves. Is this honest, or is it not? Is it honest that the slave should rise and take his master by the throat and mark his way to liberty over as many dead bodies as would lead from Virginia to Canada? Is it, or is it not? ("No!" "no!" "no!" and hisses.) Well, I was born at the base of Bunker Hill, and say it is right. [Applause, hisses, groans, and cries of "Treason!" "treason!"] There is no doubt of it—[great noise and confusion]—and, gentlemen, if a slave with the blood of his master on his right hand stood at the door, not one of those men but would admit him, and shut the door behind him, against any hound that was following him from Virginia to New-York. There is something in the heart of a human being that could not say "no" to the eloquence of that black, friendless face. I don't believe that the man exists who can say it to the slave, whatever he may say to us here. If he did; if there was one capable of saying, We are my mother stricken down on one side and my wife upon the other, and my daughter sold upon the auction-block because our skins were not the color of the majority, and would not lift the right hand to shield himself or save them, I would say at last that in my principles might be doubtful, for I had found the man at length that opened made to a a slave. But I do not believe in the existence of such an anomaly. Now we come to his purpose. It was a little different: it was not the slave that rose, but Brown went to help him rise. Is that right? Answer Byron from your marshy bed of death at Missolonghi. If not, why did you go to help the Greeks? Answer Kosciusko from your monument on the banks of the Hudson. If not, why did you come to help us? Answer Lafayette. ("We were white men.") Ah, yes, "white men"—that shows the point; and, as John Brown said in the matchless eloquence of that immortal speech before the Court, "If I had done what I have for white or rich men, no man would have blamed me." I thought as I stood on those Vermont hills, over which we carried his body to its last resting-place, and saw in the open doors the blue-eyed babies of the Vermont farmers lying snug in their cradles, I thought how often the hand of the Carolinian was laid on the brow of the little black babe in its mother's lap, saying this is mine, and selling it at the auction block, while the Church says amen, and the State says it is right. But let us see a man put his hand on the blue eyes of one of those blue-eyed babies of the mountains, and the mountains will overwhelm Carolina, and, in spite of all politicians and pulpits, that child will have to come back to those hills. [Hisses.] The other one was black, that is all the difference; and Lafayette said, "Had I known that it was to be a Republic holding slaves, I never would have drawn my sword in the Revolution." [Applause and hisses.] But I was coming to John Brown's act. An act is made up of motives of a final purpose and of the means. His motives were pure His purpose was to to help the slave. I hide him be. hind Lafayette; and if the hisses of New-York can reach him, God save New-York. (Hisses.) Now for the means. Men say the great folly was, he went seventeen men. If had gone with a million, an trodden Virginia under foot—all right; [Cries of "no!" "no!" and "Treason!"] If John Brown had gone with an army that called itself War, and assailed a State or what calls itself a State, and given liberty to its victims then, by all the shades of Cato and Webster who told us that every pulse of our heart ought to beat for Greece and for South America, he would have been right. Over his passage to Richmond, Webster and Clay would have bent from their seats in heaven in approval—if they ever got there. [Cries of "No!" "Hisses, and "Don't condemn a dead man."] Now let us look at the means. He had seventeen men, or twenty-two. In the first place, is Virginia a State? I say she is not. [Hisses.] You think that is fanaticism; but if it is, it is two thousand years old. Cicero, the great Roman statesman, says, in his treatise on Law, "Will you call a community of pirates a commonwealth?" ("No, Sir!") "Will you call a concord of thieves a State?" ("No!") "Will you call an association of wicked men a State?" "Negatis," says the Roman, "thou shalt deny it." Now the heathen statesmanship of Cicero is good enough for me. ("Better go there, then.") I say, the State which does not ask the consent of its citizens to a law; which does not undertake to protect the alienable rights of one-half of her citizens, forfeits, before God, the character of a civil community. The State who sends one-half its population to the auction-block, who imprisons women for teaching them to read; who condemns one-quarter of its population to prostitution by law; who steals the labor of every other man, and condemns him to the life of a brute, is not a State, but it is a concord of pirates. [D——d treason, groans, and great confusion.] Well, I don't suppose the doctrine is acceptable. [Laughter.] If you were to ask one-quarter of the pulpits in the land, they would tell you John Brown was crazy. I'll tell you what it reminds me of. Columbus says when he was at college he spent a night till 1 o'clock, studying over his books, and then came down to the common room, where his classmates had been drinking till they were considerably tipsy. "When I entered," he says, "they all got up and voted me drunk because I looked so odd." [Great laughter.] Now, I have no doubt whatever that to one-half the American pulpit that man who undertakes to practice the Sermon on the Mount or the Declaration of Independence looks very odd. [Laughter.] And he is so odd, I don't know that anything can be done with him but to hang him. He has no right to exist. We have had Union meetings all about ("and we'll have another one.") Yes! Well, have it. We had one in my town, and the clergyman who introduced it with prayer prayed that the Lord would bless this glorious Confederacy, and especially the Southern part. That reminded me of an old prayer which a fugitive slave told me of 25 years ago, of a man in the far South who owned half a negro, and he used to pray—"O, Lord, bless Tom, and especially my half of him." [Great laughter.] Now I am perfectly willing that any amount of Union meetings shall be held; that is one of the benefits John Brown has given us. He has given this nation a test: he has lifted nine millions of people up to the discussion of a great question in morals. He has done more to educate the American people than our own statesmen, Webster, in forty years of public life. [Cries of "Bah," hisses and groans.] Well, see if he has not, now. [Laughter.] He went down to Virginia; and what did he do first? [He got hung. He said, in that little school-house at North Elba, before he went, "I know I can go South, and can show them that the slave has a right to resist and will resist." [Cries of "Never." "Resist! John Brown's efforts," and "Treason."] It may be treason, but the fact is, it runs in the blood. We were traitors in '76. I tell you, treason is endemic up in those Vermont mountains. Here in your City, the larger portion are poisoned either by printer's ink or cotton dust. [Laughter.] Up there, the farmers plant their own grain and eat it, asking no man's permission. They are willing to live as servants of God, and with their own thoughts. Up there, you find men who recognize John Brown as the ideal of their piety, and of their patriotism. He went down to Virginia. What did he do? ("He committed murder and got hung—that's what he did." Cries of "Put him out.") Let him stay. Do you suppose I came to talk to you, who know all this much, a great deal better than I do? No; I did not. I came to talk to him—[pointing toward the man who had interrupted. Applause, cheers and hisses]—and if he could have looked upon the calm brow of that old man as he lay in his coffin in his own hills, and seen those daughters and one son near, and seriously yielding him to the need of the race, hardly a specimen of which they ever saw—victims of a bondage that Jefferson said "one hour of it was worse than years such as our fathers rose to resist"—there is not a man in that crowd that ever would have lifted his voice against the memory of the old martyr-saint of Harper's Ferry. [Groans and hisses, mingled with applause.] Well, if there is, I say only this—then New-York does not breed as brave souls and as manly as Virginia. [Cheers and hisses.] For that is the testimony of every man of Charlestown and Harper's Ferry—there was not a Virginian that looked into the face of John Brown that was not melted in the admiration of the man and his motives. [Cheers and hisses.] I was trying to trace him. He said, "With twenty men I can take possession of a Southern town and keep it for twenty-four hours, and I can tell the slaves know it and come to me if they wish." [Confusion.] He did it. He did take possession of Harper's Ferry and held it from Sunday night to Monday night unchecked. He gathered some thirty slaves. Sixteen of them stood to-day safe from the vultures of thirty States under the shelter of the English flag. [Prolonged cheers and hisses.] That is something well. On Monday night at 10 o'clock, he was master of the State of Virginia. On Tuesday morning two Virginia companies arrived in his vicinity, backed by a Maryland colonel who described the scene to a friend of mine, they ran until they got to the rivers, and they would have run under the bank if it had been necessary. [Laughter and hisses.] Well, perhaps that is not true—a Maryland colonel said it—settle it with him. [Applause and hisses, and a voice—"What's his name?"] Well it was Colonel. [Voice—"Don't tell it. They'll drive him out of the State."]—I have no objection to tell his name; but you do not recollect—(Ha! ha! ha! and groans)—Ladies and gentlemen, stop a moment. I am not a member of Congress, and am not accustomed to submit to catechising. [Hisses and groans.] If you will send me to Congress for ten years ("No, no never") I may get into the habit of apologizing and being catechised; I have not got it yet. Whether I shall tell that man's name or not, remains for my consideration before I get through. [Applause and hisses.] Now I will go on with the account. He stayed there until Tuesday morning, until the Martinsburgh company made the first assault, and was repulsed. What followed? Sixteen of your agents—marines—selling their bodies to your service for eight to ten dollars a month approached. He had conquered Virginia and held her under his feet. [Hisses.] If he hadn't why didn't they send him away? [Loud applause and hisses.] There he stayed 36 hours. The telegraph flashed the news from Virginia that three companies of men had approached twenty-two men and had been repulsed. If they had not run they had been driven. Then the United States Marines approached. Now stop a moment. Suppose they had not approached him? Suppose the Union in your shape had not approached him? Men say that, considered as a matter of bullets, his enterprise was a failure. Stop; suppose he had stayed until Tuesday morning without your interference, and fifty black men from the neighborhood, or from Pennsylvania (where black men shoot slave-hunters, as at Christina)—suppose that they had joined him, making 57 instead of 22! My impression is that he would have gone down to Richmond and pardoned Gov. Wise. [Laughter, applause, hisses and great confusion.] Yes, my impression is if the Union had not faced John Brown, and he had had twelve hours to gather about him the colored men of northern Virginia and southern Pennsylvania, he would have marched over the State. ("You know better than that.") I know that in 1831 Nat Turner, a slave, with one hundred and one men walked over five counties, and frightened Virginia dared not look him in the eye until they sent down to Norfolk for your United States troops, and I think if John Brown had had three days instead of two he might have done likewise. ("Why didn't you go?") I say, therefore, that the Union brushed him aside. The Union held up the State of Virginia, and enabled her to exist. [Hisses and applause.] Very well—you conquered John Brown, and not Virginia. No, we only hung him.") It was your instrument, hung him. That is to detail this argument a bit. We have reached the point where the Union brushed him. Then, having used his rifles, he began to use the Press. Having taken possession of Harper's Ferry, he began to edit the New-York *Tribune* and New-York *Herald* for the next three weeks. [Cheers.] And, as Ralph Waldo Emerson says, he knew why the New-York *Herald* was created. [Laughter and hisses.] He stood there in that Charlestown jail—he talked by the unfolding of traits which lift him above the guerilla soldier into that of the teacher—the Christian—the martyr for an idea. God called him higher than the mere pointer of the bullet. He takes his place among the men that mould the consciences of their generation. He assumes the form of the teacher of the thought of the American people. And now begins the success—the consummate success of his enterprise. [Hisses.] I say it was a success so far as achieving all he promised to achieve, and then he outdid his promise. Where is Slavery to-day in the Commonwealth of Virginia? He has loosened its roots; he has destroyed its vitality. He has made Virginia begin to consider the question of the emancipation of her bondmen, and that good result of a month's imprisonment is a success brighter than any he could have achieved as a mere guerilla soldier of a dozen such assaults as this which succeeded at Harper's Ferry. But I am spending more time than I intended. Let me come to the point. It is this lie of Pottawattomie—["Give us some music"]—this lie about Kansas. [Great confusion and hisses.] I long, before I leave this stand to say one word in regard to that. John Brown was not at Pottawatomie—he was not within 25 miles of that spot. I know Calhoun said he was—and Calhoun on that occasion got within thirty miles of the truth, and that is nearer than he ever got before. [Laughter and hisses.] Of course I will not insult the memory of an honest man, and one whom Gov. Wise affirms was a teller of the truth, the only man he ever knew—by weighing Calhoun's word against his. No, not for a moment. I would not weigh that word against the word of a man even so distantly related to John Brown, as to be named Thomas Green. [Laughter and hisses.] But we have the authority of John Brown himself, who never told a lie, of his son bred in the same school, that the old man was 25 miles from the killing at Pottawatomie. Now, let me tell you one thing about his truth. I say Virginia praises him, and it is not only in words. They arrested a man in frightened Charlestown, and put him in jail and began to examine him. Old John Brown said: "You may let that man go—I know he is a Border Ruffian—it is time to let him be here." And that liberty to pass up and down the highways of Virginia, which your boasted Constitution, nor Virginia laws, nor Virginia soldiery could save him the unsupported sword of a man they could find no better use for than to hang, declared to the Border Ruffian of Missouri. [Cheers and hisses.] If that is not a compliment to the truth of John Brown, the whole State of Virginia being the respondent, I know not what testimony could be asked better. ("Ha—ha—ha!") I was speaking of Pottawatomie, John Brown was not there; but like a brave, magnanimous soul as he was, he always added, when he said "I was not there," this further statement. "But the act was right." [Cheers for Wise.] Well, I have spoken a great deal too long. ["Go on." "Yes, a d—d sight."] I think it is very right our friends should make a little noise to stop me. I ought to retire. ["No, No—go on." Applause and hisses.] I only want to conclude what I had to say about this Pottawatomie matter. ["Give us, Blow your trumpet, blow"—laughter, and cry, "Who murdered Doyle?"] The Kansas man had suffered death and revolution—[loud hisses and great confusion.] I wish he was speaking in Virginia—I don't believe but what I would get a silent audience in Virginia. ["Why don't you go and try it?"] I have got in my own house a lock of hair from the temple of Old John Brown, sent me by a slaveholder of Norfolk—the testimony of his sympathy and respect for the man his Commonwealth was about to hang; and from Baltimore ["Name him"] I had a larger sum than most men would think of giving to this very fund—sent me by a slaveholder of Baltimore for the John Brown fund. [Applause and hisses, and cries of "Name him."] No! no! manhood is not extinct south of Mason and Dixon's line, only there is a despotism reigns there which makes men fear to utter what their hearts really feel. [Applause, and cry of "That's a lie."] Old John Brown, lifted upon the gibbet, sacred for the centuries because he has consecrated it, will draw to him every honorable soul in those States, as well as ours; and when the fire-eaters at the head of politics undertake to threaten that they will walk out of the Union—the reason they won't go is because the people won't let them. ["No, that is not the reason."] My good friends, if you should ever see the town's poor separating from the town, the next act will be South Carolina going out of the Union. [Prolonged laughter, applause and hisses.] Why, long before it is done, your generous friends on the left must lend them to buy crutches, for she cannot get out or go up without assistance. I say this from no mere rhodomontade; I say it in the humble spirit of Northern labor—in the spirit of that free labor of those States which knows that, by the law of God, wickedness is weakness, and that by his sublime counsels despotism can never pay. As Old John Brown said in his jail, when men told him that his efforts had been a failure: "My dear Sir, it will pay." He knew it. Slavery will not pay. It could not be made to pay. ("Dry up.") The devil is always cheated. God never allows wickedness to lead to prosperity—it leads to bankruptcy. It cannot go anywhere else. Take this very City—your own City. Men here with their brains inheriting the culture of a half-dozen centuries, and, as Emerson said, with more brains in their hands than most men have in their heads—you work all day—your children work—your wives work—you harness the elements and send the lightning on your errand—and when you have done, at the end of the year how much do you lay up? Why, six per cent. of your capital, seven or eight a little nine at the best. Every one works. But here is the boastful State of South Carolina, with the majority of her citizens in chains, of course with no motive to work. You may say the slave's muscles—you cannot buy his heart. The consequence is he will not work, and the whites won't. ["Four millions of bales."] Stop a bit my friend, and let me tell this story: When that Boston wife went down to John Brown's prison, and sat kneading the white cat in his cell; a young Virginian, doubtless one of the "fine gentlemen" [laughter]—who had undertaken to demand that Capt. Avis had retired to let John Brown and her talk old times, he insisted on looking in at the window. One gentleman remonstrated him to go away. He did so, but returned again; but the wit of woman got rid of him. Having finished her needle-work she turned round and said she "Get me a brush to clean his coat with," and the proud chivalry of the State was so livid with rage that he had been asked to do anything useful that he went off and was not seen again for a half hour. [Laughter.] This is a specimen of true white race. Loud cheers by the young part of the audience.) I say, then, that in the Carolinas the blacks amount to about one-half. The Consequence is that South Carolina is bankrupt at the end of every year. Once more cannot we part three on his shoulders. If she should go out of the Union to-day—if you should lend her the armies to go out—what has she got out what has she next to do? She has got to let her government limit for "scrip" of money to circulate in. Why, then, say that John Brown's expedition is a failure. The Commonwealth of Virginia has gone into a debt of half a million of dollars to put him down, and she will never pay the one cent of that debt, and cannot. [Hisses and applause.] If he did not hoist her with bullets he hoisted her with expenses—the shrewd Yankee that he was. Born in Connecticut, he took the State of Virginia and cheated her out of the slave system. But I was speaking of Carolina. She has yet either to sink into bankruptcy or she has got to educate her slaves. Now to educate slaves, a man might as well heat a locomotive to a white heat, put astride of it and drive into a powder-magazine, and South Carolina knows it—knows it to-day, when she makes the threat that she will walk out of the Union. She knows that it is only to make New-York and Philadelphia merchants, whose souls never go home even to dinner, but stay in their ledgers—[laughter]—and whose religion is on the Mount is 2 per cent. a month, and whose idea of ethics is profit—not assassination. (That's it—that is John Brown.) I like to grapple it. Yes—that is what each age has said of men who cry out "God is God," and trample wicked laws under their feet. Now, that is just where we stand. John Brown said: "These laws are unrighteous, therefore they are no laws. I am bound to obey God,—I do. The present age says I am a felon and hangs me. I appeal to the next generation. If that generation says that I am not a felon; that Virginia was a pirate; that I am a murderer—John Brown may wait for that sober second judgment of the next generation." (Loud cries of "Question.") When John Hancock left Boston in 1775, his rightful Sovereign said he was a traitor; when Joseph Warren fell at Bunker Hill, his rightful Sovereign said he was a rebel. [A Voice—"Who was his Sovereign?"] George the Third. Yes, and by a better law than quaking Virginia has got in all her statute-books. [A Voice—"Would you couple John Hancock's name with John Brown's? You might as well couple yourself with an honest man."] No, indeed, I do not couple John Brown and Joseph Warren—not a bit. Joseph Warren is not tall enough in that Heaven where he sits to-day is not tall enough to touch the hem of the garment of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry. Joseph Warren was an honest man; Joseph Warren was a patriot; Joseph Warren was a brave soldier—an honest citizen, but John Brown is more than all that. [A voice, "You're a liar."] It's no matter what I am—it is utterly indifferent; [A say Joseph Warren died for himself—died for the whites—died for his own country—his own law. Joseph Warren was only a soldier—nothing more. If John Brown had been shot at the head of that Armory the world would never have known that he was any more than Joseph Warren is now. God in his providence said, "Come up higher—I will melt a million of tears by that old Puritan soul." [Great confusion, during which a man was put out.] I was going to answer a question if you will give it.

A Voice—I want to know who constituted John Brown the judge of the laws of the United States, whether they are constitutional or unconstitutional—whether he, by himself, with the few friends he had then at Harper's Ferry, deluded like himself, whether he is constituted the judge of the laws of the United States as laid down.

Mr. Phillips, resuming—If the audience care, I will give an answer to that question. [Cries of "No," "Yes," "Answer," &c.] Yes he was. God made him a judge when he made him a man. Every human being is bound to judge of the righteousness of a law before he obeys it. [Loud hisses and cheers.] If his conscience tells him it is unrighteous, he has no right to obey it. [A voice—how is it with a criminal tried by the laws of his country?] John Brown had a right to judge the Slave laws of Virginia on that account. You are sitting here to-night, and you say John Brown had no right to interfere with muskets in the matter. Well, I ask you then, why do you interfere? Your sixteen muskets held up the master his twenty-two, tried to hold up the slave—which is best. [A Voice—"That is not law."] Law is nothing but the parchment, with the bayonets behind it. The laws of the United States rest on bayonets, and you pay for them. If you could, sit neutral if you didn't support Slavery in any degree. [Loud cries of "Question," "Question."] Let me turn that argument a little. Are these gentlemen here from disinterested benevolence? [Cries of "No," "No." Are they not here because the South says she wants support? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes," and hisses.] Well, now allow me one sentence, and I will relieve you of my presence. I had rather be with John Brown in his grave, if I were worthy of it—[a voice, "I wish you were,"]—the felon, by the laws and judgment, for keeping a slave with rifles, than to be a citizen of the United States holding up the white man by my rifle, and enabling him to hold the slave under his feet. [Hisses and applause.] At John Brown's cottage I saw the old tomestone of his grandfather, who fell in the Revolution eighty years ago. The old man had brought it up to his new home from Connecticut, and had ordered his epitaph to be engraved below that of his grandfather. I thought as I looked at it there is a former generation that gave its swords to despots to hold the black in chains. This man has gone up to heaven with his hands full of muskets in behalf of the slaves whom his father's forgot. I believe that when he ascended to heaven, in the eye of God that sees the oak in the acorn, in the eye of history that is looking back upon this movement, he ascended to heaven with three hundred thousand fetters of Virginia slaves in his right hand. [Loud applause and hisses.]

As soon as Mr. Phillips had concluded, the audience united in singing "John Brown's favorite hymn," beginning with,

"Blow ye the trumpet, blow."

Those who were disposed to create a disturbance whistled, and, in accordance with the sentiment of the hymn, blew penny trumpets.

Rev. Hiram Mattison, of the M. E. Church, next addressed the meeting. He first compared John Brown to Leonidas, Gideon, and Jesus Christ, and then said that John Brown was less guilty of treason than those who threatened to dissolve the Union in the event of the election of a Republican President. (Applause.) He believed in the great insurrection narrated in the book of Exodus, and that the American revolution was a great insurrection. Hereafter, Exodus must be called a raid. [Laughter.]

A Voice—May I ask you a question?

Mr. Mattison—No. When I get through, you may, if you can get a hearing. [Question, question.]

Superintendent Pilsbury—Will the gentlemen please to be quiet?

Mr. Mattison then went on to say that he would rather be in John Brown's place that in that of any slaveholding Bishop in the United States, or of any doctor of Divinity who attempts to make the Bible support Slavery. [Question, question.]

Mr. Pilsbury—Put out Charles H. Haswell.

Mr. Mattison did not justify John Brown, because he attempted to conquer Virginia with only seventeen men, whereas he ought to have had at least fifty. (Laughter.) He ought to have had at least a dozen cows, seeing that one cow so frightened the Virginia sentinels. [Laughter.]

A Voice—K-e-ows. [Laughter.]

He closed with an application of the Roman story of Virginia to the State of that name.

Rev. J. R. Sloane, of the Church of Scotch Covenanters, followed with a few remarks eulogistic of the courage and religious character of John Brown, and of the results of his invasion.

The Chairman expressed his regrets that the meeting should have been disturbed, more especially as he noticed among that class men of standing, wealth and honesty, and thanked Mr. Pilsbury for the efficient aid he had rendered with the police.

The assemblage then dispersed, a part cheering for Brown, and a part for the Union and the Constitution.

HOW TO SAVE THE UNION.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S LECTURE AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH—HOW TO DO IT, AND HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The New Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, was crowded last evening, on the occasion of Henry Ward Beecher's lecture before the Young Men's Pitts Association, on "How to save the Union."

Mr. Beecher said he proposed to discuss this evening, in a plain and practical manner with a real earnest wish to promote the welfare of the public, some of the questions which now are moving men's minds, stirring their feelings, and tending to stir their passions. It was the peculiar genius of this country's institutions to extract the danger from excitement by giving it the fullest liberty of expression. We can regulate a free, open excitement; it brings everything to the skin and the air makes it healthy. Nations are half as much in danger of blowing up as of rotting down; it is not open violence, but incipient and insidious corruption that is] dangerous. Decay begins at the stills. He was not one of those who thought there was any special peril befalling our land, more than belongs to every national existence. He was not scared, nor alarmed, nor startled, nor even sorry, yet some were all of these. They desire to have a different state of things, and all desire the means to that end. Discussion educates the public mind. He would try and review some of those reasons which make it worth our while to labor for the safety and welfare of our country under its present form of government. It was awkward even to make this statement soberly, or to argue this question. The question as to how this Union should be saved sounded much like a desire to enumerate the reasons why a man should live instead of committing suicide. Laughter.] It seemed strange for a prosperous man, in good health, with good prospects, fine income, surrounded by blessings of all kinds, to set apart days to give reasons why he should not die! Such a course would excite something more than surprise—it seemed scarcely less than ridiculous. More than three-quarters of a century had passed since the foundation of the confederacy. Had our institutions disappointed definite vital to civil order? Have our harvests failed? Our prosperity ebbed? Are we failing somehow? Is the ship stranded, and plank after plank drifting away, that we are called to this distressing and unnatural calculation? We are wealthy—socially, morally, and literally; never so much diffused information—so much reading—so many books to read. To be sure, the fire had cut off a full supply of religious books, which carried a Gospel warranted not to disturb the peace or frighten anybody. [Applause.] Strange contradictions to present unanimity to fire and conflagration. [Laughter.] Yet, never have we a better, and have a more physical examination of our patient—the Union. Look at its heart: Religion deep that beat regularly, or is there confession? Is it regular and full of health. Sound the lungs—Intelligence—that is that by which the nation breathes; pure air and the lower lobes—schools and colleges—both these are healthy. Examine the digestive functions—Business; is there any dyspepsia?—a roar of digestion satisfies you that the national stomach is like a mill, working night and day. Sound the nervous system—fiscal, pecuniary and monetary affairs; everything is prosperous there. The sands of life have not quite run out yet—[laughter]—the golden sands are flowing incessantly. What is the matter with this much-nursed patient? Why do we have prescriptions, and inquiries after health? Why is the notary sent for to make the national will? Since so many men were busily occupied; since it had become a staple of daily reading; since meetings were held of our prominent citizens—wise, oh, how wise; since there existed this period of dreadful prosperity, alarm, and welfare, he would take heed and stick to the general theme.

If for no other reason than the accomplishment of our destiny, the Union should be perpetuated. Let us consider the capaciousness of our wide nationality. This nation should go on linking State to State westward. Such empires as this in extent there have been, but their diverse elements were centrifugal forces. Here the forces should be centripetal. In spite of the wanton intensity with which we conduct local discussions, the destiny of this nation shall be fulfilled.

The unity of our land must be preserved, for the sake of the days that are past. He claimed the past as part of his heritage. Every step in our progress has been worthy of the majesty of our beginning. It was as one who had received a stately aloe transmitted from a foreign land—its blossom would be all the more precious for its unfruitful years.

The preservation of this Union was demanded likewise for the sake of the religious freedom, which has achieved so much, and which is destined to achieve so much more if it be not cut short. When the ancients betrayed Athens, they cast their balls at the Acropolis, and the Parthenon was a magazine, and the devastation of war despoiled the world of that fair fabric. Since then the world had learned in war to spare art. Rome, in the days of her mortal struggle, had enemies who would not harm the Vatican or St. Peter's—the proud dome towered over the besieged city like some guardian power, and, therefore, stood for future ages the works of Michael Angelo, the triumphs of the Church, and the graceful symbols of Raphael. How much more are the pictures sacred when they are living religious forces; not shadowy pictures, but mighty agencies—the sublime pictures of religious freedom instilling it upon the party. When we become careless of this glory; when the altar fires are extinguished and their decorations effaced, then shall we be lost indeed. Let the sublime light of liberty of conscience be darkened, and the light of the Church extinguished, and the disruption of this Union would be certain.

Some of our institutions contain treasures of secular liberty nowhere else so largely realized except in this land. We are in danger of forgetting how beneficent are the institutions under which we live. Our foundations of civil society and family ties among the whole people are such as cannot be found anywhere. It is an experiment which we have begun to work out—we have but begun it. Our perpetuity as a nation is needed to show what God meant by this nation as much as when

Mr. Cravens said he regarded Mr. Garrison as an opponent of the Republican and sectional party, and as such, would hold him up to the country, and Mr. Garrison, after fifty years of unintermpted usefulness, as he (Mr. Cravens) thought, deserved a more honorable end than to be classed with the enemies of the Government. In 1850, for the first time in the history of the Government, after fifty years of uninterrupted enjoyment of slave property in the territories, when a determination had come into force in the Union as a finality, Mr. Garrison proposed a form of government which, if consented with, would have averted the late civil war, was not at it to be a disaster or blessing, as the case might be. [Applause.] Mr. Garrison—I had expected the result of the late election, although I was not surprised at it. I was in favor of the union of the States of America, and was glad that such a result had been arrived at. Mr. Cravens—I am glad to hear it. [Laughter.] He proceeded to say that the Republican party was not responsible for the present condition of affairs, but the Democratic party, which had been in power for the last thirty years, and which had brought the country to the verge of destruction. [Applause.] He was glad that the election had been conducted so peacefully, and that the Republicans had been returned to power. The Democrats knew that they were whipped, and they had come to the conclusion that they could not secede. [Laughter

South Carolina Legislature.

Omaha City, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

On yesterday the Ninth Session of our Territorial Legislature commenced here. The Council (or Upper House), elected in the Autumn of 1857, consists of 13 members, and stands, politically, 10 Democrats, 2 Republicans, and 1 Republican-Democrat. This body was elected for two years, and "holds over." The House of Representatives is composed of 26 members, whose political creed is 20 Democrats and 13 Republicans. This body is elected annually.

At 2 o'clock yesterday the organization of the Council was effected by the election of H. A. Denniston, President pro tem., H. A. Cutman, Chief Clerk pro tem., R. A. Allen, Assistant Clerk, and S. Cutman, Sergeant-at-Arms, and upon the permanent organization the same officers were elected. The House of Representatives, convening about the same hour as the Council, selected as temporary officers J. J. Hanson, Speaker; A. Moore, Chief Clerk; E. Rose, Assistant Clerk; and S. A. Cutman, Sergeant-at-Arms. In the permanent organization H. A. Denniston was elected Speaker, the other officers remaining as in the temporary organization. After disposing of some business, the House having completed the organization for effecting their permanent organization, took a recess until 2.

This morning, in joint convention, the Message of Gov. Black was received, occupying about three hours in its delivery. Gen. Cutman, Private Secretary to the Governor, and Private Secretary, obtained a copy of it for publication in the Omaha and General Nebraska papers.

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The principal theme of study in the aforesaid Message, is the reconstruction, at an early day, of previously organized and admitted States, now governed by the worn, quite popular among the people at the present time, and soon which the Conventions of both the Republican and Democratic Parties recommended in their respective Territorial platforms. Upon this portion of his Message, Gov. Black had bestowed more than his attention than any other, and to say it was ably prepared would be but a resurrection of the candidate sentiment. He argues that the basis of population is not the correct one. I doubt not but that, by a decided vote, both branches will take some steps to ask admission during the coming session of Congress as officials.

The troubles with the Pawnee Indians during the past Summer is another "point" in his Excellency's Message, and it is recommended that a joint resolution memorial to Congress for payment to liquidate the debt incurred in the chastisement of those thieving savages, and your correspondent having had some experience in the "vested field," under our valorous (Republican) Maj.-Gen. Thayer, in the aforesaid campaign, and can, by the way, not only, of practical good to the settlers but sanctioned by our excellent Governor, in this future the "fortern hope" that Congress will not only pay us liberally for our service, but give each of us at least 160 acres of bounty land away among the deserts of the great West.

If The Governor also recommends that the lands of non-residents be taxed higher in proportion than other property, or, more explicitly, that real estate bear the burdens of taxation, and that a bounty on some description be offered settlers for growing timber. I am rather inclined to doubt whether his recommendation in this respect will to as carefully located as he desires, or, indeed, as a mass of the bona fide settlers requested.

The re-modeling of our civil and criminal code, to some extent, is also recommended, and a system of hiring out our convicts to other States, in want for their board, we having no penitentiary in the Territory, and a few persons desirous of booking a boarding-place therein, under request of our Courts. A number of other minor recommendations are suggested, and I herewith transmit the message.

To attempt to portray the scenes and incidents attendant upon the organization would be impossible. For each office within the gift of both branches of the General Assembly, there were a baker's dozen of applicants, and the serving of "petitions" aside, the presentation of each one's claims, from Chief Clerks to Messengers, just a few hours prior to the organization, was really startling; and to run the gauntlet of these office-seekers required considerable experience in shoulder arrivals at outer docks. Then came the final "pronouncement of the canvass, and the long faces and bitter curses of disappointed case—not forgetting the political consignment to oblivion of such members as happened to prove treacherous to their constituents. It was a sad comedy, taking it altogether.

A few moments since I conversed with an intelligent gentleman just from the embryo Territory of Jefferson, the gold-mining district of Nebraska and Kansas. He reports the gold news favorable in the highest degree. The people seem well pleased with their present temporary form of State or Territorial Government, and hope that Congress will take early and immediate steps to secure them a Territorial Government. Dealing was coming into a sort of common practice. The editor of the Rocky Mountain News had received a challenge but declined pardonably by the fox. An immense immigration is anticipated there in the Spring, and all who have left this Fall have only done so with the intention of returning early next season.

Cold weather has set in upon us in earnest. As I now write, the thermometer stands some 15 degrees below zero, and we are getting used to it getting down as low as 20 and 30. Property of all kinds is low. MORE ANON.

From Arizona and Sonora.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION—MINING DISCOVERIES.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Tubac, Arizona, Thursday, Nov. 24.

We have had an entire cessation of Indian depredations for two weeks past. There appear to be no more marauding parties in the settlements, and their whole force is either concentrated to repel the invasion of their Territory, or they are inspired by fear, and hope to meet with clemency by an appearance of friendliness.

Our advices from Sonora are to the effect that Capt. Burbe had met with complete success in his diplomacy with Pesqueira. The latter has agreed to permit Capt. Brown and his party to continue his survey, alleging as a reason for his concession that he was desirous of stopping the further shedding of innocent blood—a very explicit conclusion, as he well knew that to order otherwise would involve him in difficulties which would terminate in the overthrow of his Government, and probably render the State of Sonora a portion of Uncle Sam's dominions. Capt. Burbe celebrated the event by a ball on board the St. Mary's, lying in the harbor at Guaymas, and there is general rejoicing among the Americans at the result. It is my impression that the Commissioner would be content with, and really desired, a different conclusion. Gen. Pesqueira, and the Governors of Sinaloa and Sonora, were close upbraiders of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and their claim to damages would be quite as valuable as the possession of the public lands to which they are entitled upon the completion of their contract. It is fortunate, however, for the present peace and quiet of Sonora, that Pesqueira has agreed to let the enterprise proceed without intervention.

Our mining interests are daily becoming more important. The Sonora Exploring and Mining Company have an engine en route for the works, which will arrive early next year, and enable the Company to reduce their rich ore in quantities to render it very profitable to shareholders. They continue to get out weekly from five to eight hundred dollars, which is cast into dead bars, and affords a convenient circulating medium. Their silver commands a premium of six per cent., and more in the States, and Sonora merchants prefer it to gold. The Cabeza Company is also making arrangements to introduce machinery, and commence the work on an extensive scale, and the Union Mining Company, under the management of Col. Titus, is laboring vigorously for success.

There has recently been discovered in the Sacramento Range of mountains, some 40 miles east of this place, a new, or rather an old silver mine of surpassing richness. It was evidently worked more than a hundred years since, by the Spaniards, and, judging from the immense quantities of cinder found near the old furnace, it must have been worked very extensively. A company has been formed, and will proceed to make the necessary arrangements for the successful development of the mine as speedily as possible. The Pinal scout have as yet done nothing. They are encamped on the San Pedro, and "Ishabel Wilkinson Meserbee," are waiting for something to turn up," we suppose. The last that was heard from them, the Pinals were lying in the immediate vicinity of Tucson, making their movements known to Gov. Lyon's Indian Agent, very probably to collect them together, by means of a "large force," to receive the $7,000 worth of presents so unanimously voted by the Indian Department to these semi-civilized and wayside snipers.

CAPT. STONE'S SURVEYING PARTY.

Extract from a Private Letter, dated

Tubac, A. T., Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

Capt. Stone's Surveying Party starts in a few days for Sonora. Gov. Pesqueira gave as a reason for complying with the demand of our Government, that "he did it to prevent the effusion of blood." He claims that the demand is unjust, but informs Capt. Burbe, the bearer of the demand, that he is not desirous of a conflict with the United States. Capt. Stone's party will now complete their surveys in accordance with the contract made with Jecker & Co., by Capt. Burbe.

It is generally believed here that Sonora was right in demanding protection from our Government, and that the Administration could do no less than grant it, as the Governor of Sonora gave the party only forty days to leave the country, while our treaty with Mexico allows an American citizen residing in Mexico one year to settle up his business, and during that time grants him protection.

Lieut. Col. Rivas has not yet returned from his Apache Expedition; when last heard from he had captured several animals, but had had no fight.

THE AGITATION AT THE SOUTH.

SOUTH CAROLINA PREPARING TO RETIRE.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Wigfall, member from Charleston, introduced a bill relating to the taxable property of Representatives on the last road.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, Democrat, of Alabama, has received letters from North and South, the Slaveholding States declaring that the Union of the States to some extent, and this state of affairs will probably render a resort to arms necessary; therefore

Resolved, That $10,000 of the fund for be placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be used at his discretion, according to the exigency of the times.

A SOUTHERN PLAN FOR PRESERVING THE UNION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have doubtless a good many subscribers in perhaps all the southern states, and realized still more numerous all over the country. The impression has prevailed, especially since the last Presidential election, that your paper was conducted upon impartial principles; not such as embraced but one idea, but broad and comprehensive, looking to the interests of all the States, and justly appreciating the rights of persons both North and South. I don't mean to say that you have changed your views, but, since the truly lamentable occurrences at Harper's Ferry, the opinion has become prevalent in this direction that you cannot be impartial in endeavoring yourself to your readers upon that subject, or any other involving the "Slavery question."

The people of the United States are, in all probability, just beginning to understand how near they are to the gulf of dissolution, and it is not likely they will fail to discover the causes that have operated in bringing them to a crisis so terrible in its results. Upon an impossible issue, the politicians have for years been striving every nerve to "divide or bust" against itself, and it is but truth to say they have succeeded. In this mad endeavor they have been vigorously assisted by a portion of the Press, and by no single paper more continuously than the New-York Times, pronounced in the Senate of the United States, by Hon. W. H. Seward, "to be one of the greatest organs of truth that ever appeared on the face of a growing press since the days of Faust."

The opinion prevails very generally in Maryland that, since the ferry into Virginia, the Times has not, in speaking of that event, or of its deplorable consequences, treated the subject with that earnest seriousness, it is so well calculated to inspire. You have condemned it, certainly, and not for a moment is it to be supposed it met with any countenance at your hands; but in all your remarks a spirit of extenuation has more or less prevailed, while towards the authorities of Virginia, and of her action in the case, you have too frequently permitted ridicule to outweigh the importance of the attempt upon her peace, and shut your eyes to anything that looked like complicity with John Brown on the part of the "higher law" gentlemen of the United States Senate and elsewhere.

Though long looked for, the crisis has come at last, and you acknowledge your conviction that "the temper of the Southern States is in the highest degree hostile to the preservation of the Union." Convinced of this, your highest duty would seem to be too plain for argument. The "united efforts" of every friend of the Union, you say, "should be put forth" to preserve it. Why? "Because essential to the stability and peace of the Confederacy." But how are these efforts to be manifested at the "North?" What are "the friends of the Union" expected to do? If public sentiment is as it should be at the North, and as you say it is, it will be manifested everywhere as it has recently been in Philadelphia and Boston, and every man who has a soul in him about the reach of political corruption, and who venerates the Constitution, will "put forth his voice in the noble effort to preserve" it in spirit and truth as it came from the "fathers of the Republic." By public meetings in every city, town and village at the North, let this same patriotic "sentiment" come forth, and let the people speak out in unmistakable tones, that they stand by the Union and the Constitution, against the traitors who would destroy both. This is what ought to be done, and done at once. This is the "united effort" which should be made, if the Union is worth preserving for "its conceded advantages to both sections." "Such vast interests as are involved in this issue should not be made the sport of rhetoric, or decided in the heat of passion, or from motives of partisan ambition." If the "conservative sentiment of the people of the Northern States" needs proof, let it be found not only in words but deeds. Nobody asks or requires "our Northern brethren" to agree with the South about Slavery, its right or wrong, justice or injustice. Leave that "question," in all its bearings, to be determined and settled by the South itself, as to time and circumstances, precisely as it was determined and decided by the North for itself. Let it be the policy and practice of every Northern State to fulfill its obligations under the "Fugitive Slave Law," and let the South have every right cheerfully accorded which the Constitution gives her—no more, no less.

"Affection and confidence are the bonds of this Union," and nothing but this can perpetuate it. If these be blotted out, no matter by what agencies, the whole value of the Confederacy is gone, and he is but a madman who talks of coercion to keep 15 States in the Union whether they will or no.

It's about time that the "Slavery question" was ended. No good has ever come of it, but an immensity of evil. It has served its turn in elevating bad men to political power, and by their influence brought the Union in imminent peril. W. W. V.

Centreville, Kent County, Md., Dec. 13, 1859.

UNION MEETING AT HARTFORD.

SPEECHES OF EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, PROF. ELIOT AND OTHERS—DENUNCIATION OF JOHN BROWN'S INVASION.

Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 14.

A Union meeting was held in this city this evening. It was attended by about 1,000 persons, of whom two-thirds were Democrats. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents, among whom were Hezekiah Huntington, Esq., Col. Sam. Colt, Col. A. G. Hazzard, Hon. E. Clark, Jr., and Prof. Brocklesby.

The meeting was addressed by Prof. Eliot, of Trinity College; Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, Wm. J. Hamersley and Wm. W. Eaton, Esqrs.

Mr. Seymour said he was gratified with the response made to the call for this meeting. It was a movement which could not fail to be beneficial. It is a fixed fact that a great proportion of the North are opposed to interfering with States' rights, and to any interference with the rights of the States where Slavery exists. For a long series of years, attacks of a violent character have been made upon the people of the South. The invasion of Virginia is the natural consequence of this. The source from which the invaders received material aid would probably never be brought to light. There is a bad spirit prevailing in the North and elsewhere, and the subject has assumed gigantic proportions. This spirit naturally leads to non-intercourse, and thence to a dissolution of the Union. It should be remembered that the people of the North and South are brothers, bound by cords of love; and when these shall prove to be but as flax in the fire, we may fold the map of the Union, and sing its funeral dirge.

At the close of Mr. Seymour's speech the following resolutions were read, and subsequently passed:

Resolved, That as citizens of the State of Connecticut, mindful of our duties and obligations to each and every member of this great Confederacy of Sovereign States, and having a just appreciation of the inestimable privileges secured by our constitutional compact, we seize the occasion to renew our devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and to manifest our unchangeable regard for the people of our sister States.

Resolved, That we regard with abhorrence and just indignation the recent invasion of the Territory of the "Old Dominion" by a lawless and reckless band of traitors and felons, as an undisguised and open attempt to destroy the peace and quiet of the whole country, a wanton assault upon the sovereignty of Virginia, and a wicked effort to incite a servile insurrection with all its horrors; and that we deny fellowship with that class of men who apologize for the acts of the piratical band and enroll its murderous leader among the ranks of Christian martyrs.

Resolved, That while in a true spirit of brotherhood we tender to the people of the South a manifestation of determination of Connecticut to stand by the Constitution and all its compromises, and to assert and maintain the rights of the States at all hazards and under all circumstances, we have a right to demand in return that the same generous confidence should govern our Southern brethren which they have heretofore extended to the true men of the North.

Resolved, That the Union of the States under the Constitution is of too inestimable a value to be imperilled by the wild spirit of fanatical zealots; and the time has arrived when that numerous class of citizens who are not accustomed to participate in public movements should unite with all lovers of the Union in demonstrating that the true feeling of the North is in favor of a reestablishment of that mutual good-fellowship which once characterized, and should ever distinguish the American people.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Abolitionists is at war with the very objects announced by the framers of the Federal Constitution, who set forth in the preamble thereto that said Constitution was framed, among other objects for the purpose of establishing a more perfect union and insuring domestic tranquillity.

Resolved, That we solemnly reverence and fondly cherish the Constitution of the United States as the noblest monument of human wisdom; that we are resolved to carry out in sincerity and truth all its requirements and obligations, and that at all times, under all circumstances, in every place, we will maintain its just and salutary provisions and vindicate its authority.

After reading the resolutions, Mr. Thomas T. Fessen, a Republican, desired to offer some resolutions virtually covering the same ground as the others, with an additional one referring to the outrages in Kansas. This created great confusion in the hall, the Democrats insisting that they should not be read, greeting Mr. Fessen with hisses, while others cheered.

Mr. Fessen finally gave up the attempt to read his resolutions, when quiet was again restored.

Prof. Eliot was then introduced and addressed the meeting, speaking for about an hour. He said he believed in toleration, and expressed his confidence in the patriotic sentiments of the masses, North and South, to insure the perpetuity of the Union.

Postmaster Hamersley was the next speaker. He attributed the late disturbance in the country to the Abolitionists. He was a friend to all who entertain Abolition sentiments, but had better take care of the negro here that attempt to ameliorate the condition of the blacks at the South. He desired the success of any party opposed to Abolitionism, and in favor of the Union. The ballot-box was the place to put fanaticism down.

Wm. W. Eaton, Esq., followed. He denominated the invasion of Harper's Ferry. He wished it to go out to the country that the people of Connecticut [illegible] Union and Constitution.

Col. A. D. Hazzard then made a few patriotic remarks, when the meeting adjourned.

PROPOSED DEMAND UPON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

It is these days that our Government assumed some attitude to respond to the people in the British Provinces of Canada, in relation to our domestic enmity and tranquillity.

We have a right to demand of the British Government that the good neighborhood of her Canadian Provinces shall be maintained. We should demand that it should cease to be the hot-bed of conspiracies against the Constitution and Union of the States, and the refuge of slaves fugitived and of traitors and murderers of the people of the States.

We should make it the subject of grave complaint that meetings are held in Canada, comprising Negro thieves and incendiaries, abolitionists, instituting subjects of her Majesty's Government, both black and white, for the purpose of inciting insurrection in our Southern States, and with the view of subverting our Government. And after invading one of our States, seizing upon public and private property, and murdering our peaceful and unoffending citizens, and then flying for refuge after defeat, back to her Majesty's territory, of fomenting the protection. It is well known that Rarsay held his preparatory convention at Chatham, in Canada, composed to a large extent of British subjects, who aided in the formation of a Constitution of a Provisional Government, to be enforced in subversion of the existing Government of the United States; and which they signed, and cooperated in the treasonable attempts to put it in force. The man named Kagi, appointed under the proposed Provisional Government as Secretary of State, was present at the Convention in Canada, and a subject of her Majesty. The most active agents in the treason against the peace and union of the States, in the recent invasion, were English Abolitionists; such as Forbes, Kagi, Realfe and others. No sooner had their plan of insurrection failed, than those of the conspirators who survived the expedition sought safety by flight to Canada—among whom have been Frederick Douglass, Forbes, Dr. Howe and others, black and white.

By an Iowa journal it seems that no less than twelve of those present at the insurrection of Harper's Ferry, have sought protection under her Majesty's Government, in her Canadian Provinces.

It is due to good neighborhood, that her Majesty's Government, on due requisition being made by our Government, should promptly deliver up to the authorities of the United States those twelve miscreants, who are guilty of treason and murder. The President of the United States should also sternly demand of the British Government the necessity of her action, not only to deliver up those criminals, but to adopt such measures for the security of good neighborhood, as will prevent her citizens from making treasonable and murderous incursions into the United States for the future.

It should also be demanded of the British Government, that its Canadian Provinces should cease to be the refuge of negroes stolen by abolitionists from the people of the United States. And that, in future, all slaves thus abducted into Canada, shall form not only the subject of just complaint, but payment for their value or their restitution be demanded from her Majesty's Government. Peace and good neighborhood demands this course.

If this subject cannot be reached in any other way, a resolution should be introduced into the Senate of the United States, instructing the Executive to bring the whole subject to the notice of the British Government, through our Minister resident near the Court of St. James, in London.

Before peace can be restored to our distracted country, and the security of the South reassured, we must witness a different state of feeling from that which animates the Northern section of our country, including a considerable portion of the interior of Pennsylvania.

One thing is inevitable, peace and security must be accorded to the South in the maintenance of all her just constitutional rights, and treasonable fanaticism shorn of its power to do evil, or the Union cannot be maintained.

REFUSAL OF THE LEGISLATURE TO PARDON COPPIC.

In the Virginia Senate, Dec. 13, the following action was taken in the case of Coppic:

Mr. Cousill, from the Committee of Courts of Justice, made a report adverse to the petition for the commutation of the punishment of Edwin Coppic. Subsequently, Mr. Cousill explained the action of the Committee, and said that the Governor of Virginia had expressed the opinion that, if the Legislature of Virginia would give him the power, he would commute the punishment of Coppic into penitentiary confinement for life; but the Committee saw no reason for changing the sentence.

Mr. Johnson said that the Committee were divided as to the appeal. He was satisfied by the evidence of the Governor that Coppic was not so guilty as the other prisoners, as he had been seduced by John Brown, who made him believe that his whole object was to run away negroes. He thought we should make a discrimination.

Mr. Cousill said that, while Coppic might not be so guilty as Brown, he was guilty, and had been so pronounced by Jury and Court, and the matter had been fully adjudicated and settled. Mr. C. saw not one single ground upon which this petition could properly be based. Coppic was engaged in open rebellion against slaveholders, which led to their murder. He has been convicted of treason, murder, &c. This is a question of absolute, and not comparative guilt. He (Mr. C.) had the highest respect for the Governor, who always discharged his duties with fearless honesty and firmness; still he (Mr. C.) had his own duty to perform, and would do so.

Mr. Isbell saw no reason for any delay in this matter, after the action of the Courts and the Legislature. Mr. I. saw no difference in the guilt of Coppic and the other prisoners. The testimony showed that he was one of the most desperate of the insurgents, having himself killed the Mayor of Harper's Ferry with a ball from his Sharpe's rifle. The people of Jefferson were universally in favor of the execution of all the prisoners sentenced to death, and would be shocked by the intelligence of the pardon of any of them. Coppic is as guilty of murder as any of the convicted.

Mr. Thomas, of Halifax, had agreed with the Senator from Bedford that it might be politic to temper justice with mercy, especially after the emphatic pledge of the Governor to assume the responsibility of making a discrimination. But a paper had just been put into his hands, containing a letter from Coppic, which had entirely changed his views, and satisfied him that Coppic was as guilty as any of the insurgents. Mr. T. read the letter, which was read at Brown's funeral, and concluded by saying that he was now entirely opposed to the commutation of Coppic's sentence.

Mr. Johnson said that had he known the facts of the case as stated by Mr. Isbell, he never would have entertained the opinion expressed by himself this morning, in favor of commutation. Mr. J., therefore, took pleasure in withdrawing his motion to lay on the table, and in sustaining the Committee's report.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

The Extradition Case.

ARGUMENT OF MR. M'KNOE—THE DECISION RESERVED.

The case of Dr. Schilling was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Bates.

Mr. McKnoe, for the Government of Wurtemburg, insisted that the papers showed a gross case of forgery; that eighty-seven forged acceptances had been found, as charged by the Government of Wurtemburg, amounting to over 100,000 florins; that the accused counterfeited these while a citizen of Stuttgart, in 1856, and fled from there in January, 1857. To the objection that there was no treaty existing, he replied that the President is the constitutional organ of communication with foreign powers, although the interpretation of the treaty belonged to the Judiciary. Gen. Washington insisted that every treaty made by the President and Senate, and promulgated, thenceforward became the law of the land. If a Commissioner could examine into the existence of a treaty, he could also examine into the question as to whether two-thirds of the Senate had ratified it—a doctrine which he held could not be maintained. In Wheaton's *International Law* this arrangement with Wurtemburg was mentioned as one of our treaties; that the treaty with Prussia provided for the surrender of persons charged with forgery and uttering forged documents. It also provided that any of the German States giving their assent to the terms of the treaty should have the benefit of it. President Pierce issued a proclamation that the Kingdom of Wurtemburg had assented to the provisions of the treaty, and the exchange of the treaty having been proclaimed by the President, the Judiciary was bound by that declaration. It was a political act, which belonged exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Executive. To the point that Schilling was not liable to be surrendered because he had declared his intention to become a citizen, he gave the history of the provision in the treaty, (Article 2,) showing that the German States wished to exempt their subjects, and in doing so agreed to exempt citizens of the United States. The word citizen was to be construed in its ordinary sense, and meant a person who had the privileges of exercising the elective franchise, of holding real estate and enjoying all the rights which were conferred by the Naturalization laws. The question of citizenship was discussed at length, and the point that three years had elapsed since the alleged offences had been committed, was also replied to. He urged that good faith with these foreign Governments required that we should deliver up offenders against their laws.

Mr. Buckley rejoined at length, and the Commissioner announced that he would give his decision on Saturday morning.

Effigy Burning at Rutgers College.—A plan was laid among some of the students of Rutgers College, in New-Brunswick, to imitate the Princeton students in burning Greeley, Seward and Brown in effigy, on the College grounds, at 10 P. M. on Saturday. Some of the town boys, however, got information of the matter, and at the appointed hour, when the students—who were only few in number—assembled at the roll of a drum, they forcibly took possession of the "bodies," and the students dispersed. The rioters (boys) were arrested, and, after three cheers, went home. Only about one-tenth of the students were engaged in the affair. The *News* says the effigy of Seward was carefully guarded, carried off in triumph, and burned by the students.—*Newark Daily Advertiser, Dec. 12.*

A young unmarried man named Joshua Stover, who returned from sea a short time since, to his home in Sharville, Md., eloped last week with his brother's wife to Bath, leaving two children behind to console the bereaved parent.

PROPOSED CANAL FROM CHESAPEAKE TO DELAWARE BAY.

The Committee on Commerce was this morning in session at the Astor House, to hear the report of Gen. Totten, Chief Engineer, and Gen. Gratiot, Engineer, on the proposed canal from Chesapeake to Delaware Bay. The report was not made, but the Committee heard the statements of the engineers in relation to the practicability of the route, and the probable cost of the work. The report will be made to the Committee at Washington.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL MEETING—ANOTHER CALLED FOR—THE NAME OF CHATHAM-STREET CHANGED—NEW STAGE ROUTE—CARRIAGE HIRE—WHICH IS THE ORIGINAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, in accordance with a recommendation from the Mayor, adopted a resolution authorizing John Myers to run two stages through Seventy-first-street, from Second-avenue to Central Park, charging five cents for each passenger.

A communication was received from the Comptroller submitting the draft of an ordinance providing for a further appropriation of $93,500, to meet contingencies of the current year, as follows:

Printing and advertising for Common Council	$15,000
Cleaning streets	20,000
Cleaning Markets	500
Contingencies of the Law Department	5,000
Water-pipes and laying	5,000
Total	$93,500

It was laid over under the rule.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor of changing the name of Chatham-street, from Broadway to East Broadway, to "East Broadway," and directing that it be renumbered under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner. The report was adopted.

Alderman Tuomey offered a resolution appropriating $300 for carriage-hire for the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies. It was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A petition, asking that the premises on the Brooklyn side of the ferry from Catherine-street, New-York, be changed from Main-street to Bridge-street, was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Alderman Pine offered a resolution granting permission to James W. Oliver to run three stages from Eighth-avenue, corner of Fifty-ninth-street, to the skating-pond in the Central Park. It was referred.

Alderman Owens offered a resolution redistricting the Twenty-first Ward, which elicited considerable debate.

Alderman Adams said the time had got shroud that the Democratic Party relied for success upon such action as this of redistricting the City. He believed the action of this Board, with regard to this matter, and that of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the Registry law, had lost to the Democratic Party a great many votes.

Alderman Genet asked whether Fernando Wood's was the Democratic Party.

Alderman Adams—No, Sir!

Alderman Genet—Was Havemeyer's?

Alderman Adams—Yes, Sir! Tammany Hall is the Democratic Party. That is my answer. No mongrel for me!

Alderman Pack, in response to similar questions, answered that both Wood's and Havemeyer's adherents constituted the Democratic Party. He opposed the resolution.

It was finally adopted—ayes 10, nays 5.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of directing that the partitions be removed from the Governor's Room in the City Hall, without contract, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and appropriating $1,500 therefor, was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK—SHALL THE NAME OF CHATHAM-STREET BE CHANGED?

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday afternoon, a resolution to meet every night except Saturday and Sunday for the remainder of the year was laid over.

A resolution was adopted repealing all the acts of the Common Council which granted permission to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to lay mains in the City.

A paper from the Board of Aldermen, to change the name of Chatham-street to East Broadway, was opposed by Councilman Ottarson, and on his motion it was laid on the table.

The resolution to apply to the Legislature for a further issue of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, the interest of which should not exceed $150,000, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The resolution to appropriate $500 for having a portrait painted of Henry Howard, for the Governors' Room was indefinitely postponed.

The Board voted $250 to Patrick Gallagher for services as Sergeant-at-Arms to the County Canvassers and Board of Health, and the same amount to Nicholas Slidell for services as Sergeant-at-Arms to this Board. Adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT RETURNS FROM THE SEVENTH AND THIRTEENTH WARDS CANVASSED.

The Board of City Canvassers was in session all day again yesterday.

The returns from the Third and Sixteenth Aldermanic Districts were partially canvassed. A great many clerical errors were found in the former, and several were sent back for correction.

The Canvassers from the Eighth Aldermanic District, who were sent for on Wednesday, appeared before the Board, corrected their returns, and were discharged.

A recess of half an hour was taken, after which the returns from the Tenth Aldermanic District were canvassed, and then the Board took another recess.

At 3 P. M. the afternoon session commenced. A large crowd, and a very rough one, assembled before the doors of the Aldermen's Chamber long before they were opened, and it was with great difficulty that the members of the Board obtained ingress.

The special order was the further consideration of the alleged illegal voting and malfeasance of Canvassers in the Eleventh District of the Seventh Ward and Fourth District of the Thirteenth Ward. The lobby members seemed to be divided into two parties, one of which supported John Russell, the Mozart Hall nominee for Alderman from the Eighth District, and the other Peter Mitchell, the Tammany Hall candidate for the same office. It was stated that all the trouble in relation to the Districts in question was between these two candidates. If these Districts were thrown out, Mitchell would be elected; if they were not thrown out, Russell would be the Alderman elect, with a majority of 90 votes.

As soon as the Chairman had called the Board to order,

Alderman Adams asked whether any legal opinion had been received from the District-Attorney with regard to this matter.

Alderman Pack said he had seen the District-Attorney, who had said that it would be impossible for him to furnish an opinion the present afternoon.

Alderman Genet said he had believed the day before, and he believed now, that no legal opinion could be furnished that would disagree with the decision of the Chair, that the Board could not go behind the returns. He read the law from the 4th of Selden, entirely sustaining that decision.

Alderman Adams said it was a question for the Board to decide whether it could go behind the returns or not; but there were allegations of fraud in this matter, and if there was any, it should be investigated. He, however, was in favor of re-canvassing the votes of the different districts of the wards in the Eighth Aldermanic District, because he believed the Board could not go behind the returns.

Alderman Adams proceeded to read the returns from the districts in question. Several discrepancies were found, and where they existed the figures were altered so that they were made to accord.

This done, Alderman Brandt moved that the affidavits in relation to the illegal voting and malfeasance of canvassers in the districts just canvassed be returned to the Alderman of the Eighth, (Alderman Adams.)

Alderman Adams (in his seat) said they would be placed in the hands of the District-Attorney.

As soon as this matter was decided, most of the lobby-members and Mr. Russell, the successful candidate, who was present, retired. Their stampede and the cheers for Russell which they gave outside in the hall, for a moment interrupted the proceedings of the Board.

The canvass then proceeded quietly. A portion of the returns from the Fifteenth Aldermanic District were canvassed, and several corrections in the returns from other Districts were made, and the Board adjourned to 9 A. M. to-day.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth Aldermanic Districts alone remain to be canvassed. For 12 M., to-day, the further consideration of the motion to throw out some of the returns from the Twenty-second Ward is the special order.

Police Reports.

RECOVERY OF $15,000 WORTH OF STOLEN JEWELRY—AN INGENIOUS PLAN FRUSTRATED.

On Wednesday night Officer Lewis, of the Eighth Precinct, found the door of the jewelry-store of Messrs. Dempsey & Fargis, No. 632 Broadway, open and on entering discovered Joseph H. Bascom, a clerk who slept in the establishment, garbed and bound to his bed. On being released, Bascom stated that as he was about to retire he heard a rap at the store door, and on unlocking it three men rushed in, seized him, threw a shawl over his head, and tied him fast and gagged him, while they ransacked the two large safes—doors of the safes—and, several drawers, and then left, taking with them, he said, secured what jewelry they desired and left. This story did not satisfy Officer Trumbull and Detective Farley and Eastman on the track of Kenneth Melrose, an intimate friend of Bascom's, whom they found at the jewelry-store of Edward Schwartzsenberg, No. 625 Pearl-street, attempting to dispose of $15,000 to $20,000 worth of jewelry. On his arrest he confessed that the property had been taken from the store of Messrs. Dempsey & Fargis, and that he and Bascom had concocted the plot which they so nearly carried out. The two young men were committed, and Schwartzsenberg was held as a receiver of stolen goods.

DISORDERLY POSSESSION.

Jane McCarthy and Mary Murphy, domestics in the family of Mr. C. D. Hosack, were committed by Justice Connolly on charges of having stolen $30 worth of clothing while the inmates of the house were absent at a funeral.

ATTEMPT TO PASS A COUNTERFEIT BILL.

William Jefferson, according to his statement a

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 15.

$1,000 Virginia S. 6s	89¾	100 N. Y. Central R.	79¾
14,000 do. State Cp.	89¾	200 do.	79¾
12,000 Missouri 6s	83½	1000 do.	79¾
5,000 do.	83½	200 do.	79¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89½	200 do.	79¾
1,000 R. F. Jct. M. R.	92	200 do.	79¾
17,000 Erie 2d M.	87	1000 do.	79¾
4,000 Hud. R. R. M.	91¾	200 do.	79¾
10,000 L. S. & M. S. L. G. B.	14½	200 do.	79
20 Bank of Commerce	89½	200 do.	79
30 Penn. Coal Co.	85½	200 do.	79¾
5 Pacific M. S. Co.	77½	200 do.	79¾
10 do.	77½	50 do.	79¾
200 Hud. R. R.	42½	150 do.	79¾
100 do.	42¾	50 do.	79¾
50 do.	42¾	50 do.	79¾
100 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	24	20 Erie Railroad	23
100 Gal. & Chic. R.	60	50 Harlem R. Pref.	36½
1020 do.	67¾	25 Manhattan Co.	58
450 do.	67¾	100 Reading Railroad	42
100 do.	67¾	200 do.	42½
200 do.	67¾	200 do.	42
300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	79½	150 Panama R.	c. 132½
100 do.	80	600 Mich. Cen. R.	59½
400 Chic. & R. Island R.	64	50 do.	59½
200 do.	63½	50 M. So. & N. I. R. S.	27
100 do.	63¾	50 do.	27½
100 do.	64	50 Illinois Cen. R.	87½
100 do.	63¾	50 do.	88
200 do.	63½	100 do.	87½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia S. 6s	89¾	100 N. Y. Cent. R.	79¾
3,000 Missouri 6s	83½	200 do.	79¾
10,000 do.	83½	100 do.	79¾
2,000 do.	83½	400 do.	79¾
2,000 H. & R. 2d M.	91¾	50 do.	79¾
1,000 L. C. & M. L. G. R.	14	150 do.	79¾
400 Cum. Coal Pref.	10	400 do.	79¾
100 Erie Railroad	24	200 do.	79¾
50 Chic. R. Island R.	63½	200 do.	79¾
100 do.	63¾	200 do.	79¾
650 do.	63¾	200 do.	79¾
50 Hudson R. R.	42	5 Illinois Cent. R.	88
200 Reading Railroad	42½	100 do.	88½
50 M. S. & N. I. C. R.	27½	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	61
100 Mich. Cent. R.	59	100 do.	59
100 do.	59	50 do.	59½
50 Panama R.	136	100 do.	59½
50 do.	136½	100 do.	59½
50

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1859.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LADIES' CHARITY FAIR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—NYNETOOT'S FRIEND—PORTRAIT AND CHARACTER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—DISTANT RELATIONS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CONGRESS.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—NOS. 722 AND 720 Broadway—LOVE IN DEPTH—HEARD AND SEEN TO MEND—OLIVIERA THE VIOLINIST.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HAMLET—BRIAN O'LYNN—WHAT CAN ONE WOMAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—AFTERNOON—THE DOUBLE-HEADED BOOBY—THE POOR LOVERS—EVENING—THE DOOMED 60 DIVISION.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATER—EQUESTRIANISM—HERR & ADAM'S CIRCUS—THE FAST MAN.

FRENCH THEATRE—MR. SAM COWELL'S CONCERT.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS — No. 444 Broadway — NEGRO MINSTRELSY—AND THE FIRST OF P. P. P.

BIRLY'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—LECTURE OF DORUS DUTTON 3 and 7½ P. M.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ANDERSON'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS—No. 625 Broadway.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—HISTORICAL PICTURES OF CHARLES I. BY VELASCHEN.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

SCHAUB GALLERY—No. 680 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 658 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another week without a Message, and with public business at a dead lock. The Senate, at its session yesterday, met only to appoint a Committee under Mr. MASON'S resolution, elect a chaplain, and transact unimportant business, and presently adjourned till Monday. The House submitted for a couple of hours to the conclusion of the speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, which had been commenced on Wednesday. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM declared his conviction that the Republican Party, as it now exists, is a bare majority of the Eastern half of the Northern States, and that in the Western portion its views are shared by a meagre minority. He expressed his apprehensions of a dissolution of the Union, asserting that the only preventive of that calamity was a combination of all conservative men, North and South, with a view to the utter annihilation of the Republican organization. He was vehemently applauded. After him arose Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, who indulged in a violent diatribe against Northern sentiment on the Slavery question. Mr. CRAWFORD even exceeded Mr. MORRIS in the boldness of his disunion aspirations. He had no hesitation in saying for himself, and on behalf of the entire Democratic delegation from Georgia, that should a Republican President be elected next year, the State they represented would withdraw from the Union. In reply to a question as to the mode in which such secession was to be effected, Mr. CRAWFORD pronounced that a matter for future determination. Two inconclusive ballots were had for Speaker, 114 in both cases being necessary to a choice; Mr. SHERMAN in both obtaining 110; Mr. BOCOCK, 85; Mr. GILMER falling from 23 to 18 on the second ballot; the remainder scattering. Mr. SHERMAN'S vote was augmented to its present number by the accession of Messrs. HASKIN, HICKMAN and SCHWARTZ, (Anti-Lecompton Democrats.) As to the remainder of the Anti-Lecomptonites, who have been thought available in an extremity for the Republican candidate, it is now pretty well understood that none will follow the example set them to-day; and nothing short of the plurality rule can therefore elect a Speaker.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 30th of November, arrived here last evening. The most important that of the advices thus received is the announcement that the call for the General Congress has been issued from Paris; and that the time of meeting is fixed for some day in January. The text of the treaties negotiated at Zurich appears in the official organs of the Sardinian and French governments. The Spanish troops are passing rapidly into Africa, where conflicts with the Moorish forces have already taken place. There is nothing important from India and China.

By the *Nova Scotian*, which reached Portland last evening, we receive dates to the 30th from Liverpool, and from Queenstown to the 1st inst.

By way of New-Orleans we learn that Señor ROMERO had entered the Mexican Cabinet, and that he had given his consent to the ratification of the treaty negotiated by Mr. MCLANE.

An assemblage of over two thousand persons met last evening in the Cooper Institute to tender their sympathies to the families of JOHN BROWN and his associates. In order that this sympathy might be of a substantial form, there was a charge of twenty-five cents for admission. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. HIRAM MATTISON and Rev. J. R. SLOAN, all of which were highly eulogistic of JOHN BROWN and his unsuccessful insurrection. The proceedings were very stormy, and at one time a riot seemed inevitable. Such was the confusion, that Dr. CHEEVER was obliged to cease speaking before he had half-finished his address. Eventually, however, a force of seventy-five Policemen, under Capt. PILGRIMS and Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, and the eloquence of Mr. PHILLIPS, succeeded in restoring a tolerable degree of order. The proceedings then went on quietly, and soon after 10½ o'clock the meeting adjourned.

HENRY WARD BEECHER lectured at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on "How to save the Union." He advocated the culture of Union sentiments which could be indorsed in every part of this land; declared the sovereignty of the States, and the right of Virginia to be protected from invasion. He asserted that the child was born that would live to see the time when this Union would not contain a single human being in bondage.

The delivery of the lecture of Mr. G. W. CURTIS, on the "Present Aspect of the Slavery Question," was made the occasion of a riotous demonstration in Philadelphia last evening. Through the efforts of the city authorities no injury was done to person or property. During this early part of the day much feeling was aroused by the Sheriff ordering the hall where an Anti-Slavery fair was in full blast to be cleared.

The Comptroller last evening sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, submitting the draft of an ordinance providing for a further appropriation of $62,500 for the contingent expenses of the City Government for the current year. It was laid over. The name of Chatham-street was changed to "East Broadway." A new stage route through Seventy-first-street, from Second-avenue to the Central Park, was established—fare five cents. A resolution redistricting the Twenty-first Ward was adopted, and $1,500 was appropriated for the removal of the partitions from the Assessor's rooms—the work to be performed under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without contract.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Mexico.

CHANGES IN THE LIBERAL CABINET—RATIFICATION OF THE MEXICAN TREATY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Mexican correspondent of the *Picayune* says that Señor LERDO has returned to the Cabinet, and that he consents to the ratification of the McLane treaty without alteration.

The Secretary of the Mexican Legation, Señor ROMERO, is a passenger by the steamship *Tennessee*. He left for Washington to-day.

Fatal Accidents.

TROY, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Mrs. EDWARD SHERIVER, wife of the President of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and daughter of the late NATHAN WARREN, was killed this morning in Third-street, while attempting to jump from a sleigh; the horses having taken fright. The sad event causes the most profound sensation in this city.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 15.

DANA P. COLBURN, Principal of the State Normal School, was instantly killed to-day by being thrown from a carriage in Bristol, where the School is located.

The Canadian Line of Steamers.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The owners here of the Canadian line of steamers state that the report which appeared in a New-York paper from its correspondent in Canada, relating to the discontinuance of the line, is entirely destitute of truth; on the contrary, a new steamship of increased power and speed has just been launched in the Clyde for the line, which will henceforward be more efficient than ever. The *Indian* was insured for £35,000 sterling.

Excitement at Philadelphia.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR CLOSED AND CONVENTION ADJOURNED BY ORDER OF THE AUTHORITIES—RIOT AT A LECTURE BY G. W. CURTIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 15.

There has been considerable excitement here during the day. An Anti-Slavery Fair is open at Concert Hall, and an Anti-Slavery meeting at the Assembly Buildings.

During the session of the latter this morning a request was received from the Mayor to remove a flag hanging before Concert Hall, on account of its great length obstructing the passage of the street thus violating a city ordinance. An order was also sent in from the Sheriff that the Fair should be closed and the Hall deserted before 3 o'clock.

These proceedings produced much excitement, and the Abolitionists in council resolved to proceed in a body to Concert Hall to protect their goods.

The order of the Sheriff was demanded by the owner of the building who objects to the action of the lessee in letting it for such purposes.

G. W. CURTIS delivered a lecture this evening on the "Present Aspect of the Slavery Question." His audience numbered about two hundred persons. Calls appeared in the papers for arresting outside "to adopt such measures as the exigencies might require, to prevent the dissemination of principles calculated and intended to arouse a spirit of most intense animosity in the community that will lead to fearful consequences, and will check hireling incendiaries from making further inflammatory addresses in our loyal city."

In accordance with these calls, about ten thousand persons gathered outside the hall, and were addressed by Gen. JOHN O. NILES, RICHARD FETZER, and others, and soon after Mr. CURTIS commenced his lecture, several of the mob threw stones at the building, breaking the window-glasses. Five hundred Policemen were stationed in the vicinity, and immediately made a rush upon the rioters, arresting several of them. This summary proceeding had a tendency to calm the excitement, which at first threatened serious consequences.

Mayor HENRY and the Sheriff were on the spot, and directed the Police.

During the lecture of Mr. CURTIS he was several times hissed by the inside audience, when the hissers were immediately ejected by the Police.

The excitement is subsiding, and possibly the trouble is ended.

The Executions To-day.

CHARLESTOWN CROWDED—THE PRISONERS VISITED BY THEIR FRIENDS AND RELATIONS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL EVENT.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Friday, Dec. 16.

Hotels and private houses here are all crowded. Strict surveillance is kept on strangers, though those who come from curiosity, and are well vouched for on the question of our peculiar institutions, are allowed to remain. Three Quaker friends of CORRIE, with whom he lived in Ohio during his boyhood, visited him yesterday. They speak of him as having been a quiet and inoffensive youth. They will remain and take his body to his mother. Gov. WILLARD'S interview with COOK last evening, when delivering a message to the prisoner from his sister, Mrs. WILLARD, was very affecting. The Governor is strongly attached to the prisoner, and wept over him as if he were his own son. His lamentation could be heard throughout the building. The prisoners are all calm and resigned to-day, and engaged with seeming devotion in spiritual exercises under the direction of Rev. N. G. NORRIS, a Presbyterian clergyman. The gallows was reërected this evening. The negroes will be hung between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the whites between 12 and 1.

Naval Intelligence from the Coast of Africa.

THE STEAMER SAN JACINTO—VIOLENT STORMS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The brig *Palmas* has arrived here with Monrovia (Africa) dates of Oct. 28. She reports that when she was within thirty miles of Cape Henry, she was blown off for four days.

Left at Monrovia steamer *San Jacinto* for leeward in a few days. All on board of her were well.

Sailed Oct. 15, United States steamer *Dungeon*;

An Armed Neutral.

There is an affected impartiality which is more to be dreaded in the crisis of a great cause than the most irrational partisanship; a calculated *Independence, which may have its* price perhaps for the individual who assumes it, but can have very little value for the community in which he lives. *In this day of our* national difficulties and excitements, no public man can do his country a worse service than to feel or to affect indifference on the leading question which now divides the opinion of the American people. As Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, very justly put the case but the other day in the House of Representatives, it is idle to attempt to ignore the fact that a strong Anti-Slavery sentiment pervades the Northern States—just as idle as it would be to ignore the extreme Pro-Slavery sentiment of the South. The problem put squarely before us is not thus to be solved. We are to reconcile, if we can, the existence of these opposing sentiments with the maintenance of the Constitution under which they have grown up, and the Union, which still exists in spite of their long life and their ever-increasing vigor on both sides. To pretend to overlook either of these antagonistic passions, and settle the troubles of North with South by meetings, in which they are to be dealt with as if they were not real and formidable facts, is perfectly idle.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, who made himself rather conspicuous by catechising JOHN BROWN while he lay bleeding in prison, has just delivered a speech in Congress on this subject, which embodies precisely the notions which no patriotic man of common sense should now permit himself to indulge in his closet, much less to utter on the house-tops. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said that he "occupied the position of armed neutrality." He was a Western man—but he was "not a Pro-Slavery nor an Anti-Slavery man; he *had a serene indifference on the subject!*" He had, however, "no sympathy and but very little good feeling for the North." He was "bound to the North by no ties, *except by the strongest* of all ties—a common language and a common country." How Mr. VALLANDIGHAM contrives to keep himself clear of all "sympathy and good feeling" for a section to which he admits himself "bound by the strongest of all ties," is a mystery for himself to solve. As he at the same time repudiates the possession of any "Southern principles," he probably finds all his contradictions and inconsistencies harmonized by that great unity of nothingness which evidently reigns in the convictions and the ideas of this model legislator. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM assured his fellow-representatives that the "country holds its breath in suspense to catch the slightest word which falls from the lips of gentlemen present" in the halls of Congress. Possibly Mr. VALLANDIGHAM rather over-estimates here the thirst of the nation for Congressional eloquence. What the nation longs for from all whom it has clothed with public trust, is not "words," but "deeds." The nation waits to see the issue now made between the two sections of our common country, manfully seized and dealt with by men who shall have strong Northern and strong Southern principles. For these are the men who must, sooner or later, rule public sentiment in either section, and if these men cannot agree on mutual justice, mutual forbearance and the subordination of their several feelings and purposes to the common good, the "armed neutrals" can do little for us.

Martyrdoms Missed.

In two of the largest cities of the United States a mad attempt was last evening made to inflame the Abolitionism of the North into tenfold fury and strength. Some ill-advised worshipers of the Union in Philadelphia and New-York undertook to mob sundry lecturers and speakers of the Garrisonian School. Had these foolish people succeeded in renewing the outrages of 1838, when the Pennsylvania Hall was burnt in Philadelphia for Abolitionism, and Anti-Slavery prophets traversed the country through a tempest of brickbats and unmerchantable eggs, the fondest hopes of the followers of JOHN BROWN would have very rapidly ripened into a formidable fruition. The worst possible use to which a fanatic can be put is to martyrize him. Our Southern friends do not appear to realize this truth, but we of the North have laid it well to heart, on sufficient provocation through many years.

And the City Governments of New-York and Philadelphia, therefore, have deserved well of the country for the prompt and efficient steps which they took on the first hint of intended disturbances, to protect these little Anti-Slavery Parliaments in the full use and abuse of the freedom of speech.

We lay before our readers this morning a full report of the proceedings taken in this City at the Cooper Institute in honor of JOHN BROWN, and for the good of his double family in the spirit and in the flesh. Nothing could more strikingly have illustrated the width of the gulf which still separates the Abolitionists proper from the general public sentiment of the Northern people, than these proceedings and the circumstances in which they were carried on. That two such fights

Trade and Politics.

The New-Orleans *Delta* is considerably distressed at finding that so large a portion of the voting population of New-York should have voted for Mr. OPDYKE, inasmuch as that gentleman, according to it, is not only a Republican, but "a man who made a fortune in New-Orleans as a wholesale clothing merchant," and is therefore under *considerable obligations* to the South. It concludes a very soul-tempered article by some more threatening the North with a total loss of Southern custom, if it does not change its opinions and policy with regard to Slavery.

As there is nothing in which the South deals so lavishly at this moment as threats of a suspension of commercial intercourse with the Northern States, and as there is nothing which so tends to widen breaches between great nations or great bodies of men as either empty menaces or false assumptions, we must beg of Southern journals to cease pretending to believe that trade either between the Northern and Southern States, or any other communities in the world, is based on love, or good will, or respect, or any other benevolent sentiment. Trade always has been, and in the nature of things must always continue to be, purely a matter of self-interest. Private persons rarely suffer their feelings to influence their purchases, and *no nation that ever existed has* regulated either its exports or its imports with a reference to anything but profit and loss. The larger portion of the Southern cotton crop is consigned to rank Abolitionists in England, and nearly all the brandy, silks, and divers other luxuries consumed in Great Britain, are the products of French industry. British tea is mainly the produce of Chinese gardens, and most of the Cashmere shawls in which Christian women delight are woven in places where no Christian dare show his face. Nobody supposes that the buyers and sellers in all these cases are influenced by deep affection solely. Briton, Frenchman, Chinaman, and Affghan, all hate each other very cordially, but, perhaps, for that very reason, sell and buy from one another with alacrity, and pocket the profits with great gusto. In fact, melancholy as it may seem, any man or set of men who tried to carry on business on the basis of brotherly love, and refused to sell to people, or buy of them at the market rate, because they did not come up to their standard of moral perfection, would speedily be bankrupt, and would have the laughter, and not the sympathy of the world, for their pains. The Northern reason for buying Southern products, and the Southern reason for buying Northern fabrics, is precisely the same as the British reason for buying French silks—because they can nowhere else be had so cheaply. Whatever the South cannot get most cheaply at the North it gets elsewhere; the North does the like by the South. As to the Southerners importing goods through New-York, they do it for the same reason as most retailers in Massachusetts, because New-York happens to have the best assortment and the greatest facilities for transacting business.

We are here stating unalterable laws of human nature, as well as of trade; and any body of traders who determine to transact business by any other rules than these, and consult love, or patriotism, or pity, or anger, or resentment, instead of their ledger, to ascertain the best mode of carrying on their business—will ruin not only themselves, but their creditors. Fortunately, when any imbecile purposes to start a store, in which none shall be permitted to purchase except persons who command his esteem, most people take care not to trust him, and the ruin wrought by such idiotcy is consequently not very widespread.

Southerners are just as familiar with all this as we are. No planter in Louisiana cares one straw whose carcase his cotton covers, or whose palate his sugar sweetens, as long as he gets the highest market price for it from the factor at New-Orleans, and the result is that Louisiana planters are prosperous and comfortable. But if the *régime* with which the *Delta* threatens us goes into operation, and the unhappy man has to get a guarantee from the shipper that none of his bales shall be spun into under-garments for the Duchess of Sutherland, and none of his barrels shall sweeten the tea of Mrs. H. B. STOWE, and from his tailor that the weavers of his coat "were sound on the goose," we think we may fairly predict he will speedily be out at elbows, and his "field-hands" in the hands of the Sheriff. For all of which reasons these Southern threats of punishing the North for its Anti-Slavery sentiments may fairly be called idle in the extreme, and idle threats are a folly of which three millions of the people ought never to be guilty. There is a piece of advice given to the nation at large, touching its intercourse with foreign Powers, in WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, the wisdom of which is as profound to-day as the day on which it was written, and which both North and South would in the present crisis, do well to call to mind in their dealings with one another: "Never to subordinate their own interests, or their policy to either hatred or admiration."

Lawless Laws.

Justice CATRON, of the United States Supreme Court, has done honor to himself, and tried to save the credit of his native State of Tennessee, by a manly and energetic protest against certain legislation proposed in that Commonwealth, for the banishment beyond the State limits, or the alternative enslavement, of all its free colored inhabitants, on the 1st of May next. It appears that the persons on whom this outrage is to be committed, have for the most part been born free; many of them are the descendants of free colored men, citizens of Tennessee, who voted at the polls under the old Constitution of 1796. They have grown up in the State, have all their interests and all their ties of every kind within its borders, and if there be such things as vested rights in liberty and property under American law, they are certainly in possession of these things, and are entitled to retain them. A more flagrant act of injustice and shameless spoliation on the part of a powerful majority, was, perhaps, never attempted, than is proposed to be put in force against this helpless minority of Tennesseeans, and every honorable citizen of that State may

Railway "Accommodation" Traffic.

The railway statistics of this State show that local or accommodation travel is 70 per cent. of their whole passenger traffic, and that the money received for it is 80 per cent. of the total passenger fares. We naturally believe, therefore, that the character of the machinery provided for this traffic, is in some approximate degree adapted to its wants, to the convenience of the largest number of "short" travelers, and to the pecuniary interest of the railway companies. Shareholders in rival lines will generally excuse the running of trains below cost, where it is confined to the paltry 20 per cent. *through* business, should they discover that the grand 80 per cent. way receipts were carefully watched and economically earned. They will therefore be happy to contemplate a few facts in the case.

The weight of an ordinary accommodation train of two cars is about 54 tons, of which the engine and tender weigh at least 30 tons. The average number of passengers in both way and through trains is 72—that in way trains, all over the country, not exceeding 50. The cost of running *this train* is 75 cents per mile. The cost of carrying 72 *passengers*, at the same rate, in light trains, according to the European practice, and according to the known power, adhesion and strength of locomotives and cars, does not exceed 25 cents per mile. This is what leading manufacturers are willing to guarantee. The difference, then, lies in our propulsion and wear and tear of dead weight—of heavy engines and cars. The 30-ton engine is capable of drawing from 350 to 400 passengers, at least, and their baggage, in, say, eight cars of 12 tons each, at express speed. So the *Great Eastern* is *capable* of towing lighters across the harbor, and a four-horse team is *capable* of hauling a boy's willow wagon—with about the same economical results. We pay 25 cents a mile for necessary power, and we also pay half a dollar more for—what? A Railway Superintendent has informed us. On being urged by a builder to buy a light engine for his local traffic, he replied: "I want an engine I can put right before my through-freight, *if anything happens.*" It happens to cost from $80 to $87 per day to haul from 50 to 75 passengers in that accommodation train, when one-half this sum might be deposited every night in the Company's Bank—not after years of costly experiment, but by simply reducing the weight and size of the engine and car, till it should be adapted to that and to no other traffic. If sometimes happens, that half-a-dozen 30-ton engines get stalled altogether in a snow storm. We are not aware, however, that this fact has rendered it necessary to use 200 ton engines, or to employ seven or eight engines to a train all the year round.

Not only occasional practice, but the laws of strength of materials deduced from all practice, show us that three times the necessary dead weight is carried in our ordinary accommodation trains. We do not now refer to what might be saved by the substitution of iron and steel for wood, and by the perfection of steam machinery. The way train, just as it is, may be reduced, let us say, one half in weight, thereby saving one half the cost of running it, for the hauling of a pound costs the same money, whether it be paying passengers or non-paying timber and cast-iron. And yet, we actually haul, in some cases, twenty-four tons of train to one ton of passengers.

It would somewhat excuse the present system, expensive as it is, if it really accommodated the local travel to a reasonable extent. But what are the facts? The stopping and starting of heavy engines and trains is one of the most costly elements in the whole way business, and for this well known reason trains are stopped as seldom as possible. Stations are made as far apart as the toleration of the public will possibly admit, and the establishment of a new one is never thought of without the positive assurance that it will furnish a considerable traffic. To stop fifty or sixty tons of lumber for two or three passengers, costs more than it comes to. Not only the running but the stopping of trains costs in proportion to their weight. The running of light local trains, then, would not only accommodate more stations without stopping the heavy trains, but it would prevent the stopping of heavy trains at all, save where express trains would naturally stop.

But must the business of a railway be necessarily confined to points half a dozen miles or more apart? Business grows up around stations, not because a railway runs through them, but because its trains stop at them. The business facilities of a point six miles from the road are quite as good as those of a point on the road, six miles from a station. The entire length of a railway, and not merely those far removed places where a great lumbering train can afford to stop, would develop, grow, and in turn give business to the road, if the road would only give it a chance. If a farmer has to harness his team to get to the station, he might as well drive a few miles further to the next large town. In suburban districts, the heavy trains required to bring the enormous commutation traffic, can least of all trains afford to pick up that traffic. The result is, that suburban residents either have to keep an expensive "establishment," or pay high prices and rents at the few points where heavy trains can afford to stop. Now if omnibus trains, capable of carrying say 75 or 80 people at 20 miles per hour, and weighing 18 to 20 tons, were to ply between express train stations, collecting passengers from all points on the road—from the houses on the line and from cross-roads—not only would a far larger number of people be accommodated, but their journey to town

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This body met last evening at their rooms—Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER in the Chair. A call was adopted ordering primary elections for the General and Ward Committees for 1860, to be held in the several Wards on Saturday, Dec. 17, between the hours of 6 and 9 P. M. EDWARD BURKE, of the First Ward, and THADDEUS MOSS, of the Twelfth, were expelled from the Committee by reason of having supported WISE. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Democracy to attend the Union meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. A Committee of Seven were appointed, who reported an address taking very excellent ground, in reference to the recent election of FERNANDO WOOD, and the future action of the Democracy, which was unanimously adopted, and which we will publish to-morrow.

THE PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—The meeting last evening at Social Reform Hall, resolved from Mr. ADOLPH NARZISSER, the popular pianist, a tender of a benefit concert in aid of the fund. An account of subscriptions received from prominent manufacturers of pianos shows a total of $553, and from workmen in the several shops $378. Of these sums $469 had been paid out to the sufferers by the late fire. In view of the immediate wants of the men, and of the large amount necessary to procure new tools, the Committee appeal urgently for assistance to the charitable public.

RECEIPTS OF TAXES.—The receipts thus far this week at the TAX COMMISSIONER'S Office have been as follows:

Monday	$32,788 77	Wednesday	$67,518 26
Tuesday	50,913 06	Thursday	13,222 83

The exaction of the extra 10 per cent. was commenced yesterday, and accounts for the falling off from the previous receipts. On Wednesday, the last day of receiving payments without any exaction of interest, the office was kept open two hours later than usual, but so great was the crowd that many had to go away without paying. The total amount of taxes thus far paid is $3,179,389 26, leaving $1,820,610 69 still due.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—As the driver of a grocery wagon was serving a customer who resides in Thirty-fourth-street, a few evenings since, three men drove up rapidly in a cart, stopped close to the wagon containing the provisions, and before their purpose could be guessed at, had transferred to their vehicle a firkin of butter valued at $25. An alarm was immediately raised, but the thieves were out of sight so soon as to render pursuit ineffective. This peculiar mode of robbery, bold as it is, has become quite frequent of late.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—On Monday, 12th instant, 42 children—20 boys and 14 girls—were sent out from the Juvenile Asylum, to Western homes, under charge of their Indenturing Agent. They were selected from about 900 children, and have received from six to twelve months' instruction. Fifty more are proper of preparation and will go out immediately as Mr. ALLEN'S return; good situations having been provided for about 100 children.

ANOTHER RELIC.—A piece of paper bearing a curious combination of names has found its way to the Continental Bank. It is a check for $95 on the Bank of New-York, made payable to the order of "JOHN BROWN, of Ossawatomie," by the noted Abolitionist, JOHN JAY. On the back of the check are the signatures of JOHN BROWN, and of MARY BROWN, to whom Mr. BROWN transferred it previous to his execution.

FIRES.—By a fire in the boarding-house No. 124 Mercer-street, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, furniture worth $1,000 was ruined. The building, which was damaged to the extent of $100, was insured.... The dwelling-house, corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth-street, suffered injury to the amount of $100, through the carelessness of a servant girl. Insurance covers the loss.

FOUND IN BAD COMPANY.—THOMAS MORGAN, a returned Californian, for the safety of whom his friends began to have serious apprehensions, was found yesterday by the detectives in a house of ill-fame on No. 66 Greenwich-street, in the company of a disreputable woman. Fortunately, $2,450 in gold which he had with him had not been disturbed.

FESTIVAL AND FAIR.—A Festival and Fair in aid of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will be held in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Mr. S. B. MILLS will perform on the piano-forte. Addresses are expected from prominent speakers.

B. P. Stilman and G. B. Bruce, engineers, have arrived at Montreal to test the condition of the Victoria Bridge before it is handed over by the contractors to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Mr. Robert Stephenson, a short time before his death, deputized these gentlemen to perform this duty.

A locomotive attached to a train on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, when near Carlisle, Pa., struck a horse, which was attached to a carriage containing a man and woman, and broke the animal's legs. No damage was done to the occupants of the vehicle.

Gov. WISE has purchased the Mosely Farm, near Norfolk, Va., and will retire there at the expiration of his term.

Joseph Strickhaus, Esq., of Buffalo, has been appointed Deputy Treasurer by P. Dorshelmer, State Treasurer elect.

The St. George Hotel at Avon was consumed by fire on Monday night. Loss $5,000 and no insurance.

NEW BOOKS.

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OF

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By Dr. APPLETON & CO., New-York.

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A 1st " " Rosewood, fancy veneers, extra finish..... 6 00
A 2d " " " " " 7 00
A 1st " " Rosewood, fancy veneers, extra finish..... 7 00
A 2d " " " " " 8 00
A 1st " " Rosewood, fancy veneers, extra finish.....

From the Brownsville Flag, Dec. 2.

NARRATIVE OF LATEST EVENTS.

On Wednesday, the 23d ult., the Rangers, the volunteers from Texas, and Capt. Kenner's company of citizens from Brownsville, (about 50 armed horsemen under charge of Lieut. Mattson and volunteer commanders,) met up to Santa Rita, seven miles from Brownsville. On Thursday the Rangers and other mounted volunteers, amounting to about 200, under command of Capt. Tyler, were led by him up the river, with the intention, should he find the enemy's position, to attack Capt. Kenner, with whom were Capt. Bonilla and Lieut. Lawson, so that they might strike on the lowriver, and all unitedly open the battle. After passing the rancho of Rafia Ramirez, the mother of Cortinas, about a mile above, they came in sight of a fortification constructed clandestinely, and quite formidable, well defended by artillery. Discovering that the enemy's position was secure and unapproachable without exposing men, Capt. Tyler ordered his men to fall back, intending to rally them about 600 yards lower down, but they got into confusion, and had to be again formed in order, all returned to the camp of Santa Rita. A council was held by the officers there, and afterwards, on the next day, and the effect was a disagreement in view of the proper course to pursue—those under Donaldson, and also of those who came under Capt. Duncan, not including Capt. Duncan, down to Brownsville, while the rest, Mexicans, with Kenner's Company—the Matamoros men and the herdsmen party—started up the road with the intention of taking the enemy's fortification at all hazards. Saturday, however, upon arrival he had gone on Thursday, and seeing before him only a fortified line of the most committed to his charge, Capt. Tyler determined not to make an attack until he could be better assured of success. All the residue of the force returned accordingly to Brownsville.

On Sunday about a hundred men, including the volunteers under Kenner and Donaldson, and some others, reinforced to the former with the intention of commencing of beating up for recruits to "carry the war into Africa."

It is the opinion, we believe, alike of Capt. Tobin and Capt. Hardy, that Cortinas is so strongly entrenched that, as well provided with men and munitions, from what they could learn and discover, that no force less than 500 men, well prepared for the express purpose, can, with any safety, attempt his subjugation. Both of these gentlemen are reported to be brave as brave can ever are, and the latter has had much and very creditable experience in warfare.

No newsboat lately been received of the two companies of artillery ordered from Fort Clark; but if any can get to the mouth of the Rio Grande, they can do as little good as those at Brown.

In the city we have not before. Each citizen sleeps at one of the three barricades, stands as sentinel three hours in the day, and from two to three hours at night, and lives on the residue of the fruit of his past industry, or his hopes for the future.

The Flag, in an editorial article, says:

Unskilled now is everything in this section of country; and there being an entire want of concert in whatever action is proposed or taken, we can only hope to remain in defence until a stronger force than is now here shall have arrived. Then the present force could whip twice its own numbers in an equal contest, is clear; possibly, say probably, could drive Cortinas out of his intrenchments; nevertheless it would be attended with an unwarrantable loss of life; but the tardiness with which the Government is moving may render this course necessary, be the cost great or small. To how much longer the course of these savages will be to tear the ruin of the agricultural interests of Cameron County, the obliteration of commercial pursuits, the continued suspension of small transportation, a complete estoppage of judicial proceedings, and a death-blow to everything American on the Rio Grande; for which reason, as we said, the Rangers may be called upon to storm the intrenchments of the invaders, and sacrifice many lives, whether or not a war of races should follow the discomfiture.

The Flag publishes a proclamation of Cortinas to the Mexican inhabitants of Texas, dated Nov. 23, in which that worthy avows himself their champion, and determined to avenge their wrongs; and proposes to do at the head of a secret society for that object.

(IN SKIRMISH.)

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The Courier of to-day contains special advices from Brownsville, which state that Cortinas has scattered the dead bodies of the Texan troops killed in the late skirmish, and suspended them to the saddles of his own men. This had created the greatest excitement at San Antonio. The Mexicans were favoring Cortinas.

THE OLDEST STEAMBOAT KNOWN.—The steamboat *Saratoga*, which was cut through by the ice on Sunday, and sunk in the bay opposite New-Hamburgh, was probably the oldest steamboat known in the northern waters. She was built in 1825, by W. C. Rankin, of New-York, to run to Hartford, Conn., and was then christened the *Oliver Ellsworth*. It was the first effort of Mr. Rankin in steamboat building, and, at the time, it was considered a highly successful experiment. In 1837 she was transferred to the Hudson River, where she ran for a long time as a passenger boat. About 1855 she changed hands, when she was rebuilt, lengthened, and her name changed to *Saratoga*. From that date up to the time of the disaster she has been employed in towing river craft between Troy and New-York. She may yet be placed in a condition to perform more labor and remunerate her owners. Soon after the ice struck the *Saratoga*, she commenced filling, and went down stern foremost, in about fifty feet of water. As she was sinking, the hawsers attached to her tow were thrown off, and the captain escaped in a small boat, with the crew and passengers. He spent Sunday night on Barren Island, and was taken off yesterday.—*Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 12.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce for the past week have been 23 bbls. Ashes, 46,261 bbls. Flour, 1,097 bbls. Corn Meal, 462 bushels Wheat, 13,226 bushels Corn, 22,011 bushels Barley, 3,021 pkgs. Provisions, and 250 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 2,500 bags, chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 75 mats Java, at 14½c.; and small lots of Maracaibo, at 12c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bales, including 1,500 bales in transitu. We quote Middling Uplands, here, at 11¼c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues inactive for State and Western Flour, and prices steadily favor buyers. We have heard of sales of only 5,200 bbls. in lots, including superfine State, at $5 05@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10; extra State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 00@$5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$5 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75, ₩ bbl. Unsound Flour.....$4 50 @ $4 90
Superfine State.....5 00 @ 5 15
Extra State.....5 20 @ 5 35
Superfine Western.....5 00 @ 5 15
Extra Wisconsin.....5 20 @ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.....5 25 @ 5 10
Inferior Extra Ohio.....5 40 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.....5 60 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 00 @ 5 75
Fancy Genesee.....5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee.....5 55 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....5 25 @ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee.....5 50 @ 7 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 1,275 bbls., in lots, at $5 05@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian quiet and inactive at $5 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull and heavy at $4 25@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is easier at $3 00@$3 80 for Jersey, $4 20 for Baltimore, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, by auction, 30,000 drums, &c., of Smyrna Figs, at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₩ lb., 4 months' credit.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and prices tend downward. Sales have been reported of only 10,000 bush., including Canada Club (quality) at about $1 17; choice Milwaukee Club at $1 20, and fair White Kentucky at $1 25 ₩ bushel. Corn is in good request and is decidedly firmer. Sales have been made of 18,000 bushels at 62c.@63c. for inferior to fair new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 66c.@91c. for new White Southern; 66c. for new mixed do.; 90c.@96c. for old Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 90c.@91 chiefly at 90c.@93c. for round yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at uniform prices. Sales 9,000 bushels at 90c.@93c. ₩ bushel. Barley is less active, yet firm. Sales 7,000 bush. State, at 75c.@78c. ₩ bush. Oats are in fair demand, at buoyant prices, including Canada, at 36c.@47½c.; Western at 45½c.@47½c.; State, fair to very choice, at 46½c.@48c., chiefly at 47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c.; and Southern at 45c.@44c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 600 bales North River at 85c.@90c. for shipment, and 95c.@$1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at unaltered prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of 50 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 33c.; 115 bbls. do. do., by auction, at 32c.@33c.; 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@30c.; 20 hhds. tarr do. at 23c.; and 115 hhds., for distilling, at 32½c.@.. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, yet stiffly held. Crude Turpentine, $9 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., 44½c. @45c., ₩ gallon; Common Rosin at $1 55@$1 57½ ₩ 310 lbs., delivered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request, chiefly at $16 10@16 30 for Mess; and $11 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 1,400 bbls., in lots. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is saleable and firm. The transactions comprise 400 tes. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is in request at, however, irregular prices. Sales to-day, 250 bbls., in lots, at $9 @$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new repacked Western Mess; $5 12½@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $11 50@$12 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 6c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 400 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 6¾c.@7¾c., 304 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 7½c.@8c.; and 250 boxes Havana at 7½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 27½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements include Cotton, by Sailing Vessel at 3-32d.; 2,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 11d.; 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 2s. 6d.; 200 bbls. Cheese at 30s.; and 50 Rosin quarter casks, Turpentine at 23c. ₩ gallon. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 23c. ₩ gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A component of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
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BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 14, 1859.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil.—(Cocoaine.)

For nearly months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, of whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. FOZE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest *Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any reasonable age. Perfectly, moreover, it will cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 24, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend of ours, seeing his suffering, advised us to try your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued to use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who can obtain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS,
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 134 3d-st.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come to a great deal thicker than it was before. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restoratives. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire-railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

The Nova Scotian at Portland.

SUMMONS FOR A CONGRESS ISSUED.

The Treaties of Zurich in Detail.

General and Commercial Intelligence.

The steamship *Arctic*, Capt. Wylie, of the Collins line, from Southampton on the 26th ult., arrived here last evening.

The *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the same day, arrived at Portland last evening.

The *Asia* has arrived at Liverpool, and the *Fourth* at Queenstown on the 29th November.

THE CONGRESS.

A dispatch dated at Paris on the 29th, says:

"The names of invitation to the Congress were distributed to-day to the different Powers.

"The Congress will assemble in the early part of January next."

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the same day, says:

"Count Rechberg, the Austrian Ambassador, will arrive here this day with M. Walewski, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order to settle the few points at issue with respect to the Congress between Austria and France. These points appear to be now settled, and the remaining obstacles removed, so far as they affected these two Powers. The interview lasted so long that it was too late to announce the modifications rendered necessary by recent events in Italy in the letters of convocation, or invitation, to the Powers interested. The letters will, it is thought, be dispatched to-morrow."

THE TREATIES OF ZURICH.

The *Westminster Gazette*, of the 23d inst., publishes the text of the two treaties concluded at Zurich, as follows:

TREATY BETWEEN SARDINIA AND FRANCE.

Victor Emanuel II., by the Grace of God King of Sardinia, &c., and of Cyprus, and of Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, of Genoa, Prince of Piedmont, &c., to all whom the present letters may concern, greeting.

A treaty having been concluded between us and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and signed by our respective Plenipotentiaries at Zurich on the 10th of November, 1859, with a view to consolidate our alliance and regulate, by a definitive agreement, the results of our participation in the late war, the tenor of which is as follows:

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity. His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, wishing to consolidate their alliance, and regulate by a definitive agreement the results of their participation in the last war, have resolved to conclude (*conclurre*) by a treaty the dispositions of the preliminaries of Villafranca relative to the cession of Lombardy; to which purpose they appointed, as their Plenipotentiaries, for His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, M. François Louis Chevalier des Ambrois de Nevache, &c., and the Chevalier Jocteau, &c.; for His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, Baron de Bourqueney, &c., and the Marquis de Banneville, &c.

Article I. By a treaty of this day's date, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria having renounced, for himself and for all his descendants and successors, in favor of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his claims (*droits*) and titles to Lombardy, His Majesty the Emperor of the French transfers to his Majesty the King of Sardinia the claims and titles which accrue to him by virtue of Article 4 of the above-quoted treaty, of which the tenor follows:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria renounces, for himself and for his successors, in favor of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his claims and titles to Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Peschiera and of Mantua, and of the territories determined by the new delimitation, which remain in the possession of his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty.

The frontier, starting from the southern limit of the Tyrol, on the Lake of Garda, will follow the middle of the lake as far as the height of Sardolino and Bussenia, whence it will join in a straight line the point of intersection of the zone of defence of the fortress of Peschiera with the Lake of Garda. That zone shall be determined by a circumference at a distance of 3,600 metres from the centre of the fortress, plus the distance of the said centre to the glacis of the most advanced fort. From the point of intersection of the circumference thus drawn with the Mincio, the frontier will follow the valley of the river to Le Grazie, will extend from Le Grazie in a straight line to Scorzarolo, will follow the valley of the Po to Lorsara, from which point there is no alteration in the frontier line already existing before the war.

A military commissioner, appointed by the Government interested, will be charged with drawing out the line on the localities within the shortest possible delay.

Art. 2. His Majesty the King of Sardinia, in taking possession of the territories ceded to him by His Majesty the Emperor of the French, accepts the charges and conditions attached to that cession, such as they are stipulated in articles 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 16 of the treaty concluded under this day's date, between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, which are thus conceived:

(*a.*) The new Government of Lombardy will be charged with three-fifths of the debt of the Monte-Lombardo-Veneto.

It will also be charged with a portion of the National Loan of 1854, fixed between the high contracting parties at 40,000,000 florins (*convention-munz.*)

(*b.*) An international commission shall be immediately appointed to wind up the affairs of (*liquidation*) the Monte-Lombardo-Veneto; the creditor and debtor balance to be drawn on the principle of three-fifths to the new Government, and two-fifths to Austria.

(*c.*) The new Government of Lombardy succeeds to the rights and obligations resulting from contracts regularly stipulated by the Austrian Administration for objects of public interest, concerning especially the ceded territory.

(*d.*) The Austrian Government is charged to refund all sums paid in by Lombard subjects, communal districts, religious societies, public establishments, &c., as caution money, deposits, &c. *Vice versâ*, the new Government is charged to refund any such sums paid in by Austrian subjects.

(*e.*) The new Government of Lombardy recognizes and sanctions the railway concessions granted by the Austrian Government on the ceded territory, and for their full length of time, and especially the concessions resulting from the contracts passed under date of March 14, 1856, April 6, 1857, and September 23, 1858.

Dating from the ratification of the present treaty, the new Government is bound to fulfill all the obligations which were incumbent upon the Austrian Government on account of the above-mentioned concessions as regards railways on the ceded territory. A Special Convention will regulate the railway arrangements between the respective countries.

(*f.*) Lombard subjects living on the ceded territory are allowed one year, dating from the exchange of the ratification, to remove their goods and chattels to the Austrian territory; they are at liberty to retain their landed property at Lombardy. The same facility is given to individuals born on the ceded territory of Lombardy, and established in the States of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria. Absentees are allowed an extension to two years to decide upon their movements.

(*g.*) Lombard subjects belonging to the Austrian army, with the exception of those born (*originaires*) on that portion of the Lombard territory which remains the property of the Emperor of Austria, in virtue of the present treaty, are immediately free from military service, and may return to their homes. It is understood that those who prefer remaining in the service of His Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty shall not therefore suffer in their persons or property. The same applies to employés of Lombard origin in the service of Austria.

(*h.*) Pensions, civil and military, will be paid as heretofore by the new Government of Lombardy.

(*i.*) All deeds, titles and documents (*archives*) relating to that portion of the Lombard territory which remains to Austria or to Venetia are to be handed over to the Austrian authorities, or vice versâ.

(*k.*) Religious corporations established in Lombardy are left at liberty to dispose of their property, landed or movable, in case the new Government should not sanction the maintenance of their establishments.

Art. 3. By the additional article of the treaty concluded under this day's date between His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the French Government having engaged itself towards the Austrian Government to make, on account of the new Government of Lombardy, the payment of 44,000,000 florins, (*convention-munz.*) stipulated by the seventh article of the above-mentioned treaty, His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, in consequence of the obligations which he has accepted by the preceding article, engages himself to refund that sum to France in the following manner:

The Sardinian Government will hand over to the Government of the Emperor of the French Sardinian stock of 5 per cent. rentes to bearer to the amount of 200,000,000 francs; the French Government takes them at the average rate of exchange of the Paris Bourse of the 20th of October, 1859. The interest of this rente will be in favor of France, when handed over within one month after the ratifications of the present treaty.

Art. 4. To diminish the expenses incurred by the French Government during the late war the Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia engages to pay to the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French the sum of 50,000,000f. for the payment of which a 5 per cent. rente of 2,000,000f. will be inscribed on the ledger of the public debt of Sardinia. The rente will be handed over to the French Government, which accepts it at par. The interest on this rente will be in favor of France when it is handed over, within one month after the exchange of the ratifications.

Art. 5. The present treaty to be ratified, and the ratifications to be exchanged at Zurich within a fortnight, and earlier if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Zurich on the 10th day of November, 1859.

DES AMBROIS,
JOCTEAU,
KAROLYI,
MEYSENBUG,
BOURQUENEY,
BANNEVILLE.

We having seen and examined the above treaty, have approved it, accepted it, ratified it, and confirmed it, and by these presents we approve, accept, ratify, and confirm it, promising to observe it and to cause it to be observed inviolably.

In faith of which we have signed with our hand the present letters of ratification, and have affixed thereto our great seal.

Done at Turin, the 17th day of the month of November, of the year of grace, 1859.

VICTOR EMANUEL.
(Countersigned) DABORMIDA,
(Minister of Foreign Affairs.)
CARUTTI,
(Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.)

* 10 florins to £1 sterling.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The *Moniteur* gives the text of the treaty concluded between France and Austria. It is as follows:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, desirous of putting an end to the calamities of the war, and to prevent the renewal of the complications which gave rise to it, by contributing to erect on solid and durable foundations the internal and external independence of Italy, have resolved to convert into a definitive treaty of peace the preliminaries signed by their hand at Villafranca.

(Here follow the names and titles of the Zurich Plenipotentiaries.)

Art. 1. There shall be in future peace and friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, as also between their heirs and successors, their respective States and subjects, forever.

Art. 2. All prisoners of war shall be immediately returned on both sides.

Art. 3. To attenuate the evils of war, an exception is made to the general law, and all Austrian vessels captured, not yet condemned as prizes, shall be restored.

The vessels and cargoes shall be restored in the same state as when taken, after payment of all expenses, charges, &c., incurred by their capture, and on payment of the usual allowance to the captors. (*Frei acquis aux capteurs.*) No indemnity can be claimed on account of prizes sunk or destroyed, nor for the loss of merchandise, even not condemned as prize property.

It is understood distinctly that all decisions given hold good.

[Art. 4 declares the cession of Lombardy to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, with the details given in the two treaties given above.]

Art. 5. His Majesty the Emperor of the French declares his intention of handing over (*remettre*) to His Majesty the King of Sardinia the territories ceded by the preceding article.

Art. 6. The territories still occupied in virtue of the armistice of the 6th of July last shall be reciprocally evacuated by the belligerent Powers, the troops of which will retire immediately beyond the frontier line stipulated in Art. 4.

[Art. 7 to 17, inclusive, are *verbatim* the same as those in the treaty between France and Sardinia relative to the settlement of the financial points between the two countries, and the money indemnity to be paid to Austria and France.]

Art. 18. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria engage themselves to favor with all their efforts the creation of a Confederation between the Italian States, to be placed under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father, and the object of which would be to maintain the independence and the inviolability of the Confederated States, to assure the development of their moral and material interests, and to guarantee the internal and external safety of Italy by the existence of a federal army.

Venetia, which remains placed under the Crown of His Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, will form one of the States of this Confederation, and will participate in the obligations as well as in the privileges (*droits*) resulting from the federal pact, the clauses of which shall be determined by an assembly consisting of representatives of all Italian States.

Art. 19. As the territorial delimitations (*circonscriptions*) of the independent States of Italy which took no part in the late war cannot be changed except with the sanction of the Power that presided at their formation and acknowledged their existence, the rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, of the Duke of Modena, and the Duke of Parma are expressly reserved between the high contracting parties.

Art. 20. Desirous of seeing the tranquillity of the States, of the Church and the power of the Holy Father assured; convinced that such object could not be more efficaciously attained than by the adoption of a system suited to the wants of the populations and conformable to the generous intentions already manifested by the Sovereign Pontiff, His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria will unite their efforts to obtain from His Holiness that the necessity of introducing into the Administration of his States the reforms admitted as indispensable shall be taken into serious consideration by his Government.

Art. 21. With a view to contribute by every effort to quiet the public mind, the high contracting parties declare and promise that in their respective territories, and in the lands restored or ceded, no individual compromised by the recent events in the Peninsula, no matter what his rank or position in society, shall be prosecuted, annoyed or troubled, in person or property, on account of his conduct or of his political opinions.

Art. 22. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within one fortnight, or earlier if possible. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and fixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Zurich on the 10th day of the month of November of the year of grace, 1859.

BOURQUENEY,
BANNEVILLE.
KAROLYI,
MEYSENBUG.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE TREATY SIGNED BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA AT ZURICH ON THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER, 1859.

The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French engages itself towards the Government of his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty to make, on account of the new Government of Lombardy, which will guarantee its repayment, to pay to it 40,000,000 florins, (*convention-munz.*) stipulated by the 7th article of the present treaty, in instalments, as follows:

"Eight millions of florins shall be paid cash, by a bill on Paris, without interest, on the expiration of the third month, dating from the day on which the present treaty was signed, and which will be handed to the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty when the exchange of ratifications takes place.

"The payment of the remaining 32,000,000 florins shall take place [illegible] twelve months after the payment of the bill of 8,000,000 florins above stipulated. For that delay, as for the other following, the interest will be reckoned at 5 per cent. dating from the first day of the month which will follow the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

The present additional article shall have the same force and value as if inserted verbatim in the treaty of this day.

It shall be ratified in one single act, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional article, and affixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Zurich on the 10th day of the month of November, of the year of grace, 1859.

BOURQUENEY.
BANNEVILLE.
KAROLYI.
MEYSENBUG.

Art. 2. Our Minister and Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at Compiegne, the 27th of November, 1859.

Seen, and sealed with the Seal of State.

NAPOLEON.
(Countersigned) DELANGLE,
Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice.
A. WALEWSKI,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

About 12 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, while the steamer *Eagle* was off the Arran shore, on her passage from Glasgow to Londonderry, she came into collision with the waterlogged timber-laden ship *Pladda*. She was struck heavily about the funnel, and sunk in a quarter of an hour. About 20 passengers and the second mate are believed to be drowned. Thirty-four persons, including the captain and crew, were saved by the *Pladda* and a tug.

Prussian agents have left Berlin for England in order to inspect those places on the south coast which might be suitable for His Majesty the King of Prussia to reside at during the Winter months, and to make such preparations as are requisite therefor. Beside the Isle of Wight, Dorsetshire is also to be inspected.

The Board of Trade inquiry terminated on the 25th. The calumny which some malignant persons are still circulating as to the sobriety of Capt. Tarr is repudiated.

The *Court Journal* says that the Prince and Princess Frederick William intend to prolong their visit to Her Majesty until the end of next week.

The Malta correspondent to the *Times* announces numerous accidents to vessels laden with grain, in consequence of the late severe gales in the Mediterranean.

Henry O'Connel, third mate of the American ship *Flying Scud*, has been committed by the Coroner for Cardiff for trial for the willful murder of Antoni Tamagher, another sailor, under circumstances of great atrocity.

Condition of the Great Eastern.

REPORT OF OFFICIAL COMMISSION UPON THE GREAT SHIP.

Great Eastern Steamship, }
Holyhead, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859. }

Gentlemen: In compliance with your request, we have made a complete survey of the *Great Eastern*, but, not having had time to prepare our detailed report, we beg to submit the following remarks upon the points referred to in your letter, and some others which we think it important you should bring under the consideration of the Board:—

With reference to the intimation that Mr. Russell alleges that his contract is completed, we mark that the hull of the ship to which our survey has been specially directed, (exclusive of the engines) is not completed either as to the "general scope" or the "details of the contract," as a first-class passenger ship such as those of Cunard's line or the Royal West India Mail Company, and that, in her present state, it would be imprudent to send her to sea on a lengthened voyage.

We are unable at present to arrive at a definite opinion as to the cost of the works necessary for the completion of the ship in all respects in accordance with the contract. The amount must be very large. We are unable to state the amount of damages consequent on the delay in sending her to sea.

We may remark generally, that, with the exception of a few cabins, the accommodations are by no means equal to the requirements of a first-class passenger steamer, such as Cunard's line or the Royal West India Mail steamers, but are very inferior—materials, workmanship and furniture.

The accommodation for the officers and crew is by no means such as ought to have been provided and is required by the contract.

The decks are not tight, and a great deal of inferior material and workmanship has been used in them.

There is no heating apparatus for warming the cabins in Winter.

There is a considerable amount of work which is absolutely necessary to be performed before the ship can be trusted on a lengthened voyage across the Atlantic, which work would require a considerable time to execute in an efficient manner, and, even with this done, the ship would not be what the contract requires her to be; and deficiencies in other respects would be a constant source of expense and annoyance to the company.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,
GEORGE BAYLEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JOHN JORDAN.

Messrs. Montagus, Lewerson and Hawley, No. 12 St. Helen's-place, London, E. C.

FRANCE.

The *Times* says the French Government has received permission from Naples to lay a submarine cable from Gaeta to Corsica. Transmission of messages to England will be greatly facilitated by this. The necessity of a line being laid from Malta to Alexandria is also strongly urged.

A Marseilles journal says:

"It is gratifying to have to state that business is being actively resumed in this port. The expedition to China has had the effect of dissipating all fears, even those of the greatest pessimists, that the relations of France with England will not for at least two years remain on a friendly footing; thanks to this common expedition, merchant vessels are being fitted out for all parts. Some of them are to go to India to seek oleaginous seeds, others to the coast of Africa and Madagascar for wax, ivory, arachides, skins and seeds; others to Sumatra for pepper, to Brazil for coffee, to the West Indies and Reunion for sugar, and to Mexico for dyewoods. In a word, there is a general revival. The rise in wheat has been checked, in consequence of a dispatch from Madrid, stating that the Spanish *entrepôts* are so abundantly stocked as to be able to supply all wants to the end of 1860."

It is in contemplation to establish a direct service of steamers between Ireland and France. An Irish company would undertake the line. Cherbourg is talked of as the starting point.

A further rise had taken place in Rentes on the 29th, which closed at 70f. 50c., a rise of ¼ since the previous day.

A Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says a battery commenced sometime ago, at Honfleur, so as to command the entrance of the Seine, is completed.

The French Expedition to China.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE COMMANDER.

The General Commanding-in-Chief of theFrench expeditionary corps to China has issued the following order of the day:

Officers and Soldiers—Under the protection of Napoleon III, and of France, you are called on to undertake a remote and glorious expedition. Your mission will not be to add a new conquest to all those which have illustrated France. You are going to show, by strict discipline, to numerous populations that you are not the barbarians they think you are, as you will prove by your warlike ardor the superiority of your courage. For the second time your standard will unite with the English flag, and this union will be an omen of victory, as that of the two peoples is a pledge of peace to the entire world. Your task is grand and noble to fulfill, but the success is assured by your devotion to the Emperor and to France. Some day, on returning to the mother country, you will say with pride to your fellow-citizens, that you have borne the national flag into countries wherein Immortal Rome, at the time of her greatness, never dreamt of penetrating with her legions. His Majesty, in bestowing on me the honor of commanding you in chief, has done me a great favor, for which I cannot better show my gratitude than in occupying myself with providing for all your wants with constant care. Let the day of battle come, and you may rely upon me as I rely upon you, and we will insure victory to the cries of *'Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France!"*

COUSIN DE MONTAUBAN.

Head-Quarters at Paris."

ITALY.

A dispatch dated at Turin on the 28th, says: The Piedmontese Government has received no communication intimating the opposition of Austria to the Congress on account of the nomination of M. Buoncompagni to the Regency of Central Italy. The difficulties made by Tuscany in the formation of the Regency to M. Buoncompagni have not yet been settled. M. Dreamereon will leave for Paris in the first days of December.

The difficulties between France and Austria, raised by the delegation of the Regency of Central Italy to M. Buoncompagni, are not yet removed.

A letter from Parma in the Milan *Gazette* states that most probably the Assemblies of Central Italy will be convoked. It adds that the people are loud in demanding the return of Gen. Garibaldi.

Letters received here from Rome confirm the rumor that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope at the Congress.

The *Official Journal* of Rome, of the 24th inst., says: "Certain journals exaggerate the returns which are to come into operation."

Another Manifesto from Garibaldi.

The *Corriere Mercantile* publishes the following proclamation, issued by Gen. Garibaldi on his arrival at Genoa:

TO HIS COMPATRIOTS IN ARMS, IN CENTRAL ITALY.

Let not my temporary absence cool your ardor for the holy cause that we defend.

In separating myself from you, whom I love as the representative of a united Italy—the idea of Italian self-government—I am excited and glad at such a combination, in the certainty that it shall only cease when the country is free, to the end you are fighting that work so glorious.

For you, as for me, the greatest of all possible misfortunes would be not to be present wherever there is fighting for Italy. Young men who have sworn to be faithful to Italy and to the chief who will lead you, to victory, lay not down your arms; remain firm at your post—continue your exercises—persevere in the soldier's discipline.

The truce will not last long; old diplomacy seems but little disposed to see things as they really are. Diplomacy still looks upon you as the handful of malcontents which she has been accustomed to despise. She does not know that in you there are the elements of a great nation, and that in your free and independent hearts there germinate the seeds of a world-wide revolution if our rights shall not be recognized, and if people will not allow us to be masters in our own home.

We desire to invade no foreign soil; let us remain unmolested on our own. Whosoever attempts to enslave this our determination will find that we will never be slaves, unless they succeed in crushing by force an entire people ready to die for liberty.

But, even should we all fall, we shall bequeath to future generations a legacy of hatred and vengeance against foreign domination; the inheritance of each of our sons will be a rifle and the consciousness of his rights; and, by the blessing of God, the oppressor will never sleep soundly.

Italians, I say again, do not lay down your arms; rally more closely than ever to your chiefs, and maintain the strictest discipline. Fellow-citizens, let not a man in Italy omit to contribute his mite to the national subscription; let not one fail to clean his gun, so as to be ready—perhaps to-morrow—to obtain by force that which to-day they hesitate to grant to our just rights.

GARIBALDI.

Genoa, Nov. 23, 1859.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Saturday, Nov. 26—Evening.

Yesterday more than 4,000 Moors attacked for the third time the redoubt before Serolla, and were repulsed. Their defeat was complete. The Spanish troops showed great bravery during this engagement. The expeditionary *corps d'armée* is crossing the Straits; fresh regiments have disembarked at Ceuta.

The Bank of Barcelona has offered the Spanish Government an advance of 5,000,000 reals without interest for all the time the war with Morocco might last.

The Moorish Expedition.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF COUNT ROS D'OLANO.

Soldiers of the Third Company of the Army of Africa: The Queen has placed me at your head that we might together fulfill a great duty, a duty of patriotism, of religion, and of military glory; a duty which, for Spaniards, is traditional and historical—war against the Moor. The Catholic Queen of the Nineteenth century, in exercising her prerogative, expresses the will of all Spain, which, while regenerating itself, feels the necessity of continuing its history. The conquest completed by Isabel I. took upwards of 600 years; Isabel II., reconnecting the historical succession broken by an interval of three centuries, orders us to continue.

Soldiers! The campaign we are about to make is not of those which present frequent opportunities of employing the impetuous dash so proper to your character; constant calm and coolness are, on the contrary, what it especially requires. You go to combat an enemy among whose qualities cunning and deceit are prominent. He will prepare frequent ambuscades, he will feign discomfiture, and will employ all possible means of inspiring you with a dangerous confidence. On the march in the daytime, in your camp at night, you must be ever on your guard, certain that he is in your vicinity, unceasingly watching the moments to surprise you. In the first encounters his audacious ignorance will lead him to throw himself rashly on your ranks; the inutility of his efforts and the dismay occasioned him by his losses will render him more cautious on succeeding occasions.

In order that the result may be undoubted, strictly observe the great maxims of discipline, oppose obmplete silence to the attacks of a barbarous enemy, and resist with military regularity the assaults of his confused masses; let our light infantry, with their admirable mobility, never lose sight of the support of their reserves; let them load slowly, aim well, and always bear in mind that much fire is no more than much noise..... With these conditions of combat the bayonet will have little to do; but if any portion of the enemy presents itself in solid order break it at once. For this you combine more qualities than your opponents, since you have the eye and the agility of the Arab, the arm and the legs of the Goth, and the intelligence and courage of the Roman.

Our holy cause is the cause of civilization; you unite in your favor the will of one country and the sympathies of all the nations of Europe; you possess all the necessary means for carrying through the enterprise in a short time; we march under the orders of a General-in-Chief of the army, whose military qualities are the best guarantee of a good result, and your divisions and brigades are commanded by generals and officers habituated to war, and who have long been acquainted with the path to glory.

God is for us, and with His protection we are about to commence this struggle and speedily to conclude it, in order that, on your return from Africa, you may embrace your families amid the benedictions of your native country—of that country which to-day confides to you the satisfaction of an offence, combined with the manifestation of the power of a great kingdom.

ANTONIT ROS D'OLANO.

Head-Quarters, Malaga, Nov. 10.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says the effective force of the Prussian army has been again reduced.

The *Berlingsche Zeitung* says M. von Schmits has refused the office of Lord Chamberlain, which had been offered to him, stating that he does not intend to take any part in the present political movement.

It is stated that the Minister of War, Gen. Bonin, has tendered his resignation, and that the same has been accepted.

It is also asserted that he is to be replaced by Gen. Herrmann.

Baron Wilmers-Hohenau, the Minister of Electoral Hesse at Berlin, has received orders to proceed to Dresden for the present. The Prussian Minister at Cassel, Herr von Sydow, is gone on leave to Berlin. A formal recall of the two Ministers by their respective Governments has not taken place.

DENMARK.

The *Federlandet* reports that by a letter of the 24th ult., the Councillor Rotzwitz has been intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The *Times* Calcutta correspondent says: "Reports, one of them official, announcing the death of Nana, have been received in Calcutta from Kattian doo. They were not believed. According to the latest accounts he was levying recruits on our frontier, and threatening to annihilate Lucknow. He has about 8,000 men with him."

The same correspondent says: "A story is circulating here, apparently derived from a Chinese pamphlet translated in the *Northern Bee*, which attributes to the Cabinet of Peking an idea of invading India."

Hon. Frederick Bruce remains at Shanghai. Admiral Hope arrived at Hongkong in Her Majesty's ship *Chesapeake*, on the 9th October, and we are glad to learn that he has quite recovered from his wounds. We understand he will remain here for some time.

From Japan we learn that matters remain on a very unsatisfactory footing, and the Government throw all sorts of obstacles in the way of a friendly settlement according to treaty. The murder of a Russian officer and sailor has brought about the dismissal of the Governor of Kanagawa, and it is stated that Gen. Mouravieff, the Governor-General of Siberia, who was present with 12 ships of war, has taken advantage of the opportunity to obtain the lower portion of the island of Seghalien for the Russian crown.

The Very Latest.

BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

Portland, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The screw steamship *Nova Scotian*, which left Liverpool on the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the evening of the 1st inst., arrived this evening.

Her news is mainly anticipated by the arrival of the *Bremen* at New-York, but the advices *via* Queenstown are one day later.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York Nov. 19, arrived at Southampton on the 26th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York Nov. 19, arrived at Liverpool, Dec. 1.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 30—12.15 P.M.—The funds continue very buoyant, and the Rentes are steadily improving in price, being now quoted at 70f. 65c.

3:15 P. M.—The rumors of the bombardment of Tanjiers by the French caused a decline; the Rentes closed at 70f. 30c., or one quarter per cent below Saturday's prices.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Arrived from New-York, *Plymouth Rock*, at Deal; *Harpswell*, in the Clyde; *Mayos*, at Havre; *Excelsior*, at Liverpool.

The ship *Speed*, hence for Savannah, has put back.

The ship *Seth Sprague*, ashore at Bronwashaven, has been got off.

Latest Political Intelligence.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Dec. 30—10 A. M.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, has just arrived.

The ship *Queen of the West*, for Mobile, has put back.

A Madrid dispatch says that a sharp engagement took place between the Spaniards and Moors on the 25th. The Moors lost heavily. The Spaniards had eighty killed and four hundred wounded.

LATER VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Paris, Wednesday.

It is currently reported that the French Squadron has neither bombarded Tangiers nor Tetuan. A small fort on the coast of Morocco having fired at a French steamer, the latter replied, and having disabled the fortress, withdrew. Admiral Penaud, the commander of the French squadron, has informed the Moorish Government that this event does not change in any respect the relations between the two countries.

Marseilles, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 23d inst. During the last six days a most unprecedented violence had prevailed in the Black Sea. All the vessels out at sea were driven on shore, and about eighty have been lost. The coast is strewn with wrecks and dead bodies. The inhabitants of those inhospitable shores have stripped the survivors of the wrecks of their personal property. Tug steamers have been sent to the Black Sea, in order to render assistance in the recovery of property.

The Grand Vizier had given a very good reception to M. de Lesseps.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The *Opinione Nationale* has received a first warning from the Minister of the Interior, on account of having published an article on the temporal power of the Pope, which, the warning states, is considered as outrage on a foreign Power, and to the Church of which the Pope is the head.

Madrid, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

It is reported that the Government of Tangiers has fired upon the French squadron, and that the latter replied by bombarding the place as an act of retaliation.

London, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The steamer *Emu*, from Australia, with the October mails, arrived at Adam on the 25th ult. The letters are expected to reach this city on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

The Royal Mail steamship *Shannon* arrived this morning with the West India, Mexican and Pacific mails.

All hopes of saving the *Formosa* are now given up. The staff engaged in the attempt have come home in the *Shannon*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says there is still some uncertainty as to whether the English Government has yet made up its mind to take part in the Congress.

In the recent interview with Prince Metternich it is said that Count Walewski assured the Prince that the influence of French diplomacy will "continue to be exercised in Central Italy in favor of the spontaneous recall by the populations of the Grand Dukes.

Commercial News by the Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days, added up 19,000 bales, of which 5,000 were on speculation and for export. At the close there was but little inquiry, and prices were rather weak, although nominally without change.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices are favorable, and the market closed firm, at the highest prices for Goods and Yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour dull and declined 1s.; with sales at 22s.@27s. 6d. Wheat dull and declined 2d.@3d. @ cental; sales of red at 9s. 6d.@10s., and of white at 9s. 6d.@11s. 6d. Corn quiet and declined 1s. @ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Potashes quiet at 27s.@27s. 3d.; Pearls dull at 27s. 6d. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice inactive. Spirits Turpentine steady at 34s. Resin dull.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Stocks was firmer. Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 36½ discount; Illinois Central Sevens of 1860, 89¾; Pennsylvania Central Shares, 83@84; Erie Railroad Third Mortgage Bonds, 80; Pennsylvania Central Shares, First Mortgage, 89@91.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 96⅝@96¾ for both money and account.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar steady; Coffee firm, and 1s. dearer for the week. Tea flat; Common Congou quoted at 1s. 3d. Rice quiet. Saltpetre firm. Business on Change yesterday at full rates. Jute—4,000 bales going out at full prices occasionally, but rather dearer. Linseed—700 bags, sold rather easier, particularly for low qualities, under 47s.

Latest Markets.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 1—P. M.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 7,000 bales, and of to-day 8,000, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Prices are unchanged, though inferior qualities are difficult of sale at former rates. Exports, yesterday, 7,000 bales; previously this week, 15,677 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady.

Provisions quiet but steady.

Produce slow of sale, but rates unchanged.

Sugar market quiet. 2,400 bags of Dacca sold at 29s. 6d. Rice steady; 2,300 bags of Rangoon sold (to arrive,) at 9s. 6d. per cwt.

London, Saturday, Dec. 1—P. M.

The produce markets are generally unchanged. Sugar market quiet, but steady; Common firm at yesterday's prices. Tea quiet; Common Congou quoted at 1s. 3d. lower. Rice firm. Saltpetre steady.

Consols are quoted 96¾@96¾ for money, and 96 11-16@96 12-16 for account. New threes 95¾@96¾.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

The Columbia-street Homicide.—The investigation of the circumstances attending the shooting of James Murray, in Furman-street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday night last, was commenced before Coroner Henron and a jury, last evening. Medical testimony was first introduced to show that the deceased died from the wound received. Capt. Shannon, of the Third Precinct Police, was the next witness. He knew nothing of the affair until after the accused, Capt. de la Bruere, was brought to the Station-house, but the locality where the affair occurred was a dangerous one for strangers at night. Thomas Quigley was then called. He resides at No. 105 Washington-street, New-York, and works for Mr. Webb in the Custom-house. He knew deceased, and was with him when shot. He stated that deceased, a man named Cogsbank and himself crossed to Brooklyn early Sunday evening, and went to Capt. Crane's drinking place, in Columbia-street, where they remained until nearly 12 o'clock that night, when they started for New-York, but stopped at the corner of Columbia and Pacific streets. Here the prisoner and two companions passed by and a boy threw a stone at them. The three men then turned back and spoke to deceased, and after a few words they clinched, and he heard at that time the report of a pistol. Witness said he would not be able to identify the party who threw the stone. At this stage of the proceedings the Coroner adjourned the inquest till 3 P. M. to-day.

The City Railroads.—The Committee of the Common Council on Railroads met last evening, to hear arguments for and against the proposed reduction of fare on some of the City Railroads, from five to four cents. Through their counsel, H. E. Pierson, several of the Directors, and some of the citizens, the Railroad Company claimed that it could not make the proposed reduction unless the fare for children of all ages was uniform with that for adults. It is estimated that 20 per cent. of the passengers are children. Several citizens argued against this position.

Calendar.—General Term Supreme Court, to-day—Nos. 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, (63½, 65, 66, 67, 70, 73, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87. The Court will open at 9½ o'clock this morning.

City Court—Nos. 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50.

Dramatic.

Winter Garden.—The "Octoroon" was played here last night to a splendid house, and the performance passed off admirably. Mrs. Allen has added a new triumph to the many she has already won, and proves once more that opportunity frequently makes the actress. Mr. Pearson and Mrs. Stoddard, who have also suddenly been put into new parts, leave nothing to be desired. We have never witnessed a better performance of the piece than that given last night.

The managerial difficulty between Mr. Stuart and Mr. Boucicault, which has led to the retirement of the last named gentleman, excites naturally a great deal of discussion, especially in theatrical circles where personal feeling enters largely into every matter, whether of consideration or policy. In these circles it is Mr. Boucicault's misfortune to be decidedly unpopular, and hence the amount of sympathy which he excites is infinitesimal and equivocal to the last degree. We have endeavored to get at the real merits of the case, and proceed to give them to the reader in a narrative which is, we think, sufficiently founded on fact. Mr. Boucicault and his wife (who is better known as Miss Agnes Robertson) were engaged at the commencement of the season for a period of twelve weeks at the lady to draw a salary of one hundred dollars per night as leading actress, the gentleman one hundred dollars per week as stage-manager—total, seven hundred dollars per week. This singularly liberal arrangement was soon found to be disastrous to the management, but having been entered into, it was carried out to the letter, and Mr. Boucicault drew close on nine thousand dollars from an exchequer which frequently had to be replenished from private sources. Towards the close of the twelve weeks' engagement, Mr. Boucicault proposed to renew the contract on a different basis, so that the management might recover some of its losses. It was suggested that each week, after the current expenses (in which Mr. Boucicault included his own salary) were paid, the profits should be divided. In the new contract was included the now popular piece of the "Octoroon," and wisely or not the arrangement was acceded to. For two it is said

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1859.

SCHILLER'S FETE IN GERMANY.

[Special Dispatch of Correspondence Anxiety and Speculation—Their Policy in Munich and Vienna—Schiller, as a Politician, a Dramatist—Schiller and Goethe, a Parallel—The Poet of William Tell in Switzerland, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

It were useless to undertake a full description of the countless Germanic Celebrations of last week, although the record, if once complete, would be an interesting and valuable one. The history [illegible] every case, is one of undoubted and [illegible] opposition; as fruitless as it was determined. There were several reasons why the 10th of November should be viewed with suspicion by the authorities. It is the anniversary of the execution of [illegible] of the ringleaders (one, at least,) of the Gerstenbergen revolutions of 1849—it was one of the bloodiest days in the French Reign of Terror, and (what probably makes it disagreeable to good Catholics) [illegible] the birthday of MARTIN LUTHER. These coincidences were ominous, and seemed to foreshadow what is now clear enough without them—namely, that the full expression of the national feeling on this occasion has been in every [illegible] way hindered or prevented.

The general dissatisfaction in Prussia, which I referred to in my last, has been hardly appeased by the generosity of the Prince Regent, who has [illegible] established a prize of a thousand thalers in gold, to be awarded once in three years to the writer of the best German dramatic poem. And in other quarters, where the wishes of the people have been openly disregarded, no such conciliation has been attempted.

In Vienna and Munich the matter was managed very differently. The Governments approved of the Schillerfeier—so highly, indeed, that they undertook to oversee the carrying out of it! In Vienna, even less restraint than usual was laid on the public; and yet, the fact that the soldiery were out of sight, and the police extraordinarily quiet, seems to have had no disturbing effect whatever. The speeches, too, seem to have been [illegible] temperate, although in one case, at least, [illegible] and free.

Nil desperare. Although the soldiery were "out of sight," it doesn't follow that they were "out of mind." On the contrary, every man knew that they stood *under arms* in the casserne, and that their invisibility was a sign of their readiness. As for the speeches, they were all inspected beforehand; and the unfortunate man who was "open and free," has got himself into trouble, by having [illegible] certain passages which the censors had already scratched out! So much for Vienna Freedom of Speech.

In Munich, the case is not so bad. Here, the Court finally took considerable interest in the progress of the preparations for the Fest; the Court poet, Herr BODENSTEDT, condescended to write all the necessary poetry, (amounting to [illegible] eleven or twelve different odes, &c., all on SCHILLER;) the Court artists gradually got control of the [illegible] tableaux, to the disappointment of many amateurs; the Court orators wrote the speeches, and the Court newspapers praised them. Only one element was left free for the popular sentiment [illegible]—a crowd, and a hurrah.

It is a singular fact that, although the officials of Munich were not forbidden to take part in the celebration, they kept, almost without exception aloof from it,—a fact which, in accordance with one hypothesis, would signify that the Government only wished to do enough to take the matter from dangerous hands, and yet not so much as to compromise itself.

The city authorities, on the night of the torch-light procession, (which was very cloudy, and literally pitch dark,) caused all the street lamps to be extinguished at 8 o'clock, because, *according to the almanac*, it should be moonlight. Few houses were illuminated: among them, that of our worthy Consul, Mr. TEN BROOK, attracted most attention, through its brilliant appearance and the "Star Spangled Banner" which it displayed. Mr. TEN BROOK also attended the Festival Dinner on the 10th.

This dinner was enlivened by a slight failure in the Court programme. As usual, the principal toasts were in the hands of comparative foreigners—talented men, but not appropriate representatives of a corporation so rich in native intellectual power as Munich. However, it was all neatly arranged, *comme il faut*: the work of dissecting SCHILLER's reputation was discreetly divided, and the several orators came with their cut-and-dried speeches, prepared to consider him as Dramatist, Idealist, Historian and Man. One timid gentleman had even been intrusted with the delicate subject, "SCHILLER as Politician;" but this precaution against the chance choosing of that view by some volunteer, proved futile, for the unhappy man broke short off in the middle of an intricate attempt to avoid committing himself, with the remark that he had undertaken a subject which he could not fully discuss—a clear invitation to somebody else to finish the treatment of it.

After the pre-arranged platitudes had been gone through with, and Herr GEIBEL had read his poem, and the inevitable BODENSTEDT his—in fact, just as everything seemed to be proceeding to *such a* "harmonious" termination—what was the consternation of the contrivers to see old Dr. NEUMANN rise to speak!

The Doctor was suspended from his Professorship in 1852, principally on account of the wit and ability with which he lectured on Modern History, managing his remarks under that head to the very year in which he lectured, and, consequently, provoke a house.) Since that time, he has won himself a much greater audience as writer, and his [illegible] special talent will find its fitting exponent in his present undertaking—the History of the United States of America. This, by way of reminding you who it was that so disarranged the plan of the [illegible] logies.

Dr. Prof. NEUMANN's first political speech since eleven years; but his talent for *stump* oratory is truly American, and seems not to have rusted by disuse. His remarks, though extemporaneous, were, by far, the most striking and interesting of the evening. The anxiety of the "harmonious" became painful as he proceeded, after a humorous introduction and the relation of several anecdotes of SCHILLER, to take up the stitch which had been so awkwardly dropped, and consider SCHILLER as a politician, closing with a parallel between SCHILLER and GOETHE, in which he claimed that the former was the Poet of the People, the latter the Poet of the Artists. He said that, when a young man, he once asked Baron WM. HUMBOLDT why it was that, for the celebrated correspondence between these two greatest poets of Germany, which took place at the most interesting period of her history, when she suffered under the oppression of the foreigner, not a word was to be found about the condition of the Fatherland; only discussions as to whether Mlle. ——, in dancing, held her feet so or so, and other purely æsthetic matters. In reply to which, the Baron gave him to understand that SCHILLER would willingly have brought political matters into the correspondence, but "the Minister" declined to agree to it. It is not to be denied that after GOETHE became connected directly with the Court, he chose no more popular subjects for his dramas. EGMONT, the hero of the Netherlands [illegible] an aristocrat in such kind countries as the Spaniards. And *Iphigenie* and *Tasso* is, perhaps, the only work of GOETHE where Nature utters stronger than Art.

On the other hand, SCHILLER paints a Wallenstein, basely treated by a tyrant Emperor; a Tell, a Joan of Arc, leaders of the people; a patriot Don Carlos; a martyr Marie Stuart—yes, he is the people's poet.

Such a train of thought roused the most violent opposition. I will not tell you in detail how utterly our old acquaintance BOBUNSWERT failed, in attempting an off-hand refutation of so patent a fact as that which Prof. NEUMANN had laid down; nor, in short, how completely the old veteran came off conqueror over his opponents. I have given so much space to the matter, because it is repeating itself in various parts of Germany. The *Grenzbote*, of Nov. 11, draws a similar parallel between GOETHE and SCHILLER; and I think the question is thereby partly answered: "What will they do when GOETHE's centennial arrives?" The people *love* SCHILLER; and GOETHE's birthday may very properly pass without such a national tribute as his friendly rival has received.

The general sentiment on this occasion was eloquently expressed in the following words, which formed the close of a speech at a meeting of the Würzburg students, by an old professor of the University:

"It is your turn now, you that are young. You are the hope of the Fatherland—its support for the future. We old men have labored in the cause; much is already accomplished for Freedom and for Union; it is yours to complete the good work. Do not stand aloof! Let to-day's solemn festivity be a symbol of German unity. One in this spirit, we bring our heartiest greeting to the manes of SCHILLER, and lay, together with the millions who like us love and honor him, the wreaths of Fame and Gratitude—the gratitude of a nation—yes, a world, upon his grave!"

What a sad glimpse into the state of German politics does the fact afford that such utterances as these—mere exhortations to the most necessary of national virtues—are considered dangerous and of revolutionary tendency. The "Eisinacker Programme," which is nothing more than this carried out to a ground of legal and peaceable action, is denounced as actual treason.

One of the most interesting Schiller celebrations was held on the Rütli, (where the conspiracy scene of "William Tell" is laid,) by the Swiss cantons of Uri and Unterwalden. The men of Uri, as in the drama, were "first on the ground," and the others came across the lake in a large yacht, singing in chorus as they came in sight of the mountain:

"We heartily hail thee, in distance—
Still mountain, that liftest thine head
Where the wavelet, that melts as it glistens,
From snows everlasting is fed!

We praise thee, most peaceful of regions!
We hail thee, thou Holiest Land,
Where our fathers, with valorous legions,
Forever burst slavery's band!"

Arrived at the other shore, the Unterwalders were met and greeted by their waiting countrymen, and the whole party ascended the mountain to the spot where the Patriot League was formed and the oath was sworn. Here they formed a circle, hand in hand, and renewed the solemn covenant, singing afterwards choruses appropriate to the occasion. Addresses were also delivered, and the assembly separated after resolving to place on the summit of this peak a simple shaft of stone, with the inscription:

"To TELL'S FOES,
On his Hundredth Birthday.
THE ORIGINAL CANTONS."

The most practical thought which the Schiller Fest has as yet called forth, is the foundation of the Schiller Fund, for the aid of German authors in indigent circumstances. The contributions to this fund will amount, it is said, to an enormous sum. Every one, from the Sovereigns down, (or up,) is proud to subscribe something, be it ever so little. The total amount will be known in a few weeks, at Weimar, the head-quarters of the Committee.

The subscription for a monument to ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT is said to be also very heavy.

The friends of Prof. ENCKE, Director of the Observatory at Berlin, will be glad to hear that he has recovered from his recent illness.

The course of Prussia in regard to the constitutional movement in Cur-Hessenin, declaring her [illegible] for the old Constitution, has met the approval of all liberal men. Austria, of course, wishes the continuance of the present one, and the Elector, being a tool of Austria, is also opposed to a change. Bavaria was among the Governments who declared themselves, when the question came up in the Diet, in favor of a middle course, without specifying what that course would be. This amounts to a passive opposition to Prussia and the people of Hesse.

In Hesse Cassel a new journal has recently appeared, and found immense favor with the people. Its subscription list is said to have increased 800 names in one day. It is hailed as the first attempt, for many years, to establish a liberal and independent journal in the Electorate.

We have just received the news of the firing upon the *Arlington* by the Spanish authorities. There seems to be some expectation on the part of European journals that the Yankees will make an excuse of the matter, unless full reparation is offered, to take possession of Cuba; but that implies an obstinate folly on the part of Spain which is very improbable. R. W. R.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Data for Estimating the Chances of a Naval War.

The leading topics of conversation and discussion in England are the anticipated war with France, the volunteer Rifle Corps and the Channel Fleet. Never since the assemblage of the first NAPOLEON's Boulogne flotilla has the question of the National defences occupied so large a share of public interest; and in proportion as the necessity of preparation for war becomes more evident, statements of the military and naval strength of other nations are more anxiously scrutinized.

Messrs. KNIGHT & Co. have issued their *Companion to the Almanack* for 1860, containing an article on the naval force of the United Kingdom, and presenting also a tabular view of the forces of all the navies of the world. England has the greatest number of vessels of all classes, but the preponderance in line-of-battle ships and frigates is in favor of France. By including British ships on the stocks, and excluding French vessels in course of construction, England is made, however, to have a greater number of line-of-battle ships on the stocks; but if the same rule be applied to both countries they have each an equal number of vessels of this class, namely—51; while France has the preponderance in those propelled by steam. In frigates the superiority of France is much greater, the number being 101 against 64, and of screw and paddle-wheel steamers 38 and 19, respectively, against 19 and 9—4 of the screws being the celebrated plated frigates. It is in corvettes, sloops and gun-boats that the numerical superiority of the naval force of England consists; and if the naval power of nations is to be measured by the number of the vessels, without reference to tonnage or armament, Sweden is a greater naval power than either France or Russia. France has a much larger number of transports than England, and has the preponderance also in small vessels, both sailing and steam. Russia appears as the third naval power, but her force is very much under-stated. Only 19 line-of-battle ships are ascribed to her, while the most recent official accounts show 32, eight of these screw steamers; and only 18 frigates, instead of 37, while the number of steamships of this class is reduced from 18 to 11. The smaller classes of vessels are more correctly returned, but credit is not given for the full number of small steamers, and the 70 screw gun-boats of Russia are altogether overlooked. Russia, like France, has more transports than England, and this superiority consists entirely in screw steamers, in which class of vessels the Russian navy approximates closely to that of France.

The United States holds the next place to Russia among the navies of the world, though exceeded by several second-rate States of Europe in respect of the total number of vessels. Sweden has 9 line-of-battle ships and 10 frigates, three vessels of each class being screw steamers. Holland 5 line-of-battle ships and 16 frigates, but all of these are sailing vessels. The Danish fleet is numerically smaller, consisting of 4 line-of-battle ships and 9 frigates, but three of the latter are propelled by the screw. Turkey has 7 line-of-battle ships and 6 frigates, but the list does not distinguish steamers from sailing vessels. Spain has 2 line-of-battle ships and 10 frigates, six of the latter being steamers, but three of them fitted with paddle-wheels. What a contrast to the navy of that Power half a century ago, when it ranked next to those of England and France! As this power has just commenced a foreign war, for the first time since her naval prestige was destroyed at Trafalgar, it may not be amiss to note the composition of her present fleet. Besides the aforesaid large vessels, the Spanish navy comprises four corvettes, fifty-six smaller vessels and ten transports, the greater part of all these being sailing ships. Naples has two sailing ships-of-the-line and nineteen frigates, fourteen of which are steamers. Sardinia has ten frigates, six being screws. Austria, a single screw line-of-battle ship and seven frigates, three of them screws. Portugal has but one vessel of each class, and both are sailing vessels. Prussia has four frigates, two of them screws. The Greek fleet has three frigates, including one screw. Holland and Naples, therefore, may contest the honor of being the fourth naval power in Europe; the former has the greatest number of vessels, but in line-of-battle ships and frigates they are equal, and the latter has the preponderance in steamers. In the Western world, next to the United States, the first place is due to Brazil, and then follow, according to the *Companion*, Peru, New Mexico and Chili, in the order of their names. But what of Paraguay?—she is altogether omitted. In comparing the naval force of one country with that of another, it must not, however, be forgotten that all such abstracts as the table under notice must be defective, unless the number of guns, weight of metal, speed, stowage, steering qualities, &c., are also taken into consideration. Diversities of build and equipment so much affect the specific numbers under each head, that we can obtain only general notions from them. The vagueness of the terms frigate and corvette must also be remembered; and that some of the frigates built in England, during the last year or two, are not inferior in power to the line-of-battle ships of a few years since.

In respect of armaments, there is probably little difference between the three great naval Powers of the Old World. The Armstrong gun, though not yet tried in actual warfare, is undoubtedly a tremendous agent of destruction, whether regard is had to the weight of iron thrown, the distance to which it can be hurled, or the precision with which it can be made to strike any given object. The Vincennes gun is said to have made fearful havoc in the Austrian ranks in the Italian battles; and, in addition to the Paixhan gun, which wrought such destruction amongst the Turkish shipping at Sinope, a Russian steel gun is talked of as having performed wonders in the Caucasus. And in connection with inventions of this kind, it must not be overlooked that France and Russia have eagerly adopted every improvement in the appliances of warfare, whilst England has, until recently, neglected them. "No sooner had the war with Russia terminated," says the writer in the *Companion*, "than all the resources of that country were given to the renewal of her ships, and the raising of a fleet. Her emissaries were soon to be found in every port in England, and no novelty in science which promised advantage in future warfare, or even in the fitting of ships, was neglected by Russian naval officers. It was no uncommon sight for Russian steamers, built as well in the Thames as elsewhere, to proceed to sea with fittings upon new principles—so new, that English shipowners had not yet become acquainted with their existence, much less had the English Government been aware of such advantages." Some time ago it was stated at the Society of Arts, in London, by Mr. REED, a naval architect—and the statement was indorsed by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL—that facilities were afforded to Russian officers for inspecting the English dockyards which were denied to English ship-builders and engineers; and it is not improbable that many of the improvements adopted in the Russian Navy had previously been submitted to the British Admiralty, and their merits ignored or neglected.

Another point of comparison remains to be examined, namely, the manning. England discharged her sailors at the end of the war with Russia, and is now expending thousands of pounds in the endeavor to bring them back to her flag. The crew of a Russian ship out of commission do garrison duty in the port. Russia has the means of indefinitely increasing the number of her naval forces at will, by drafts from the land forces; and though this practice has been often ridiculed, it must not be forgotten that the Baltic fleet of England went to sea in 1854 with a large proportion of landsmen, drawn from her over-crowded labor-market. France is in still better case, her system enabling her to draw from the sea-faring population any number of trained seamen. But England must wait until men offer, and this they are not likely to do in anything like sufficient numbers until either the Government offer higher pay or the rate of wages in the mercantile marine declines. What her position is, the *Companion* states as follows:

"The crews of our ships are clamoring for redress of grievances. The world is advancing in civilization, and the naval officer and the sailor must advance too. Both the military and civil branches of the service afloat are dissatisfied. Petty officers are scarce, warrant officers are discontented, midshipmen and mates are scarcely procurable; so that warrant officers in many ships do quarter-deck duty. Lieutenants are memorializing, masters are loudly expostulating, promotion is nearly at a stand-still, while the higher grades in the service have a full list. Appeals have been made to the merchant service almost in vain. Men enter the navy from selfish motives; absence of contentment has marred discipline, and rendered them unsteady. The only encouraging feature as regards manning is, the large number of boys who are entering the navy."

These boys may form a good nucleus for a future naval force, but they will not suffice to man the fleet which, according to popular belief, may any day or night be called into requisition to repel an invasion.

MEETING OF THE KEYSTONE CLUB.—At a meeting of the Keystone Club of Philadelphia, which was held on Monday evening, there was an irruption of outsiders. Suddenly the Constitution was spirited away and the subsequent proceedings are thus described by the *Evening Bulletin*. A motion was made to postpone the election of officers. This was voted down, but the Chairman decided differently, and he was thereupon seized by a stalwart Anti-Administration man, and forcibly ejected from the chair. A well-known medical gentleman was then installed in his place. The new Chairman was afflicted with a cold, and with a bottle of cough mixture in one hand and his cane in the other, he attempted to keep himself in order and the meeting in order. So much confusion prevailed for a time that the Police were sent for; but their services were not put into requisition. The Anti's finally went into an election for Protestant Grand Marshal, Sergeant-at-arms, twenty-five Vice-Presidents, two Recording Secretaries, and five Corresponding Secretaries, all in scarcely indecent haste. Many of the most decent members are Anti-Administrationists, but the Constitution has carried away in the rush of the original Keystones, and there is no chance of establishing that Philadelphia will soon boast two Keystone Clubs, both of which will claim to be the "original Simon."

NEW BOOKS.

AVOLIO, A LEGEND OF THE ISLAND OF COS, WITH OTHER POEMS. By PAUL H. HAYNE. THOMAS & PEIRCE, 1860.

This collection of poems bears testimony to the author's conscientious cultivation of fine poetical gifts. For Mr. HAYNE is undoubtedly a poet; his writings display imagination and sentiment always pure and correct, if not of the very loftiest. And he is always equal to himself; his ambition to excel never leads him to attempt what is beyond his strength. It is pleasant in these days to find a young poet so modest in the estimate of his own powers, and so healthy in his tone of thought. The pieces in this volume are all short, and range through a vast variety of subjects. Necessarily, therefore, we obtain but partial glimpses of the writer's nature, but enough is shown us to warrant the conclusion that Mr. HAYNE writes for the love of his art, and is deeply penetrated with a sense of its sacredness. "Avolio," the longest poem of the collection, is founded on a story in LEIGH HUNT's *Indicator*; and it is but justice to Mr. HAYNE to say that his version of the legend is superior to the original, as poetry is to prose. Such was, indeed, the opinion of LEIGH HUNT himself, under whose eyes a copy of the poem fell, shortly after its publication in a Southern magazine, and he wrote to congratulate the author on the success with which he had treated the subject.

Mr. HAYNE is very successful in his songs, one of which, "Fly, swiftly fly," is so beautiful that we should be glad to quote it, did our space permit.

There is fine thought and good knowledge of character exhibited in the dramatic sketches in this volume; but we do not think Mr. HAYNE's powers very well adapted to dramatic subjects. He is apparently well aware of this himself. His sonnets, which are very numerous, are uncommonly good; he manages this difficult form of verse with great skill. One, by no means the best of these, we quote, and take leave of Mr. HAYNE for the present, with the hope that we shall hear more of him hereafter:

SHELLEY.

Because they thought his doctrines were not just,
Mankind assumed for him the chastening rod,
And Tyrants, reared in pride and strong in lust,
Wounded the noblest of the sons of God;
The heart's most cherished benefactions riven,
They strove to humble, blacken and malign
A soul whose charities were wide as heaven.—
Whose deeds, if not his doctrines, were divine;
And in the name of Him whose sunshine warms
The evil as the righteous, deemed it good
To wreak their bigotry's relentless storms
On one whose nature was not understood.
Ah, well! God's ways are wondrous. It may be
His seal hath not been set to man's decree.

AT HOME AND ABROAD. By BAYARD TAYLOR. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM.

Books of travel, even if written by an inexperienced pen, have a certain air of fascination about them; and an enthusiastic tourist who has given so many years of his life to sight-seeing as Mr. TAYLOR has done, can hardly fail to find readers to whom his pencilings will afford decided pleasure. This volume, combining the results of certain episodes of travel in different lands, is a sketchy and readable companion to the former publications of the author; destitute of the thread of a connected narrative, and requiring no extraordinary mental exertion in its perusal, yet agreeable in its variety.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. HARPERS.

Mrs. HOWITT has comprised within the limits of two small duodecimos the essence of American History. Her work is an excellent compendium, arranged with careful regard to chronological classification, clothed in a style of easy narrative, and possessing the additional advantage of entire freedom from prejudice. The compend is continued down to the period of the admission of California, and concludes with a fair view of the present state of the Mormon question. The volumes are amply illustrated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The facetious sayings of GEORGE D. PRENTICE, the well-known editor of the *Louisville Journal*, have been compressed into a volume, bearing the title of *Wit and Humor in Paragraphs*. Mr. PRENTICE, however, wishes it to be distinctly understood that "the publishers are responsible for the title," and having made this preliminary statement, proceeds to explain the reasons of the publication of the book. He yielded only to the solicitations of friends and the endearments of his publishers; desires it to be known that he has omitted names in all cases where such personal references might prove offensive,—and adds that many of the quips which fill a page have reference to past scenes, chiefly of a partisan character. The *Pranticisms* being thus formally introduced and apologized for, the author proceeds to "string his pearls." It is useless to deny that PRENTICE says a sharp thing epigrammatically, or that the book is not good reading; only—it must be taken by small installments, in order not to lose the relish. (DERBY & JACKSON.)

Sir Rohan's Ghost, an anonymous novel, appears from the Boston press of TICKNOR & Co., in a single volume. It has some scenes which are strongly drawn and effective.

Prof. JOHN W. S. HOWE, a competent elocutionist, publishes a *Ladies' Reader*, as a text-book for girls' schools. The selections are judiciously made. (BUTLER & Co., Philadelphia.)

The lovers of microscopic wonders will enjoy Mr. GOSSE's *Evenings at the Microscope*, a record of diligent researches among the minute organic forms. The illustrations help the reader to understand the descriptions of animal life. (APPLETONS.)

The history of remarkable inventions is summarily narrated by Mr. PEREZIUS C. BARNWELL, in a volume called *Great Facts*;—an inexpressive title, forasmuch as there are great facts which have nothing whatever to do with remarkable inventions. Mr. BARNWELL treats of the telegraph, fast printing-presses, the new shooting implements, tubular bridges, and other triumphs of inventive ingenuity, and has done his work well as far as it goes. (APPLETONS.)

Messrs. TOWNSEND & Co. issue another of COOPER's novels—*Lionel Lincoln*—in uniform style with their excellent library edition.

Mr. PETERSON publishes DICKENS' *Tale of Two Cities* in a handsome octavo volume, in uniform style with former works by the same author.

Capt. R. B. MARCY's handbook for overland expeditions—*The Prairie Traveler*—is issued by the HARPERS in a portable form. Capt. MARCY has an excellent authority on all subjects pertaining to travel on the great plains, and instruction may be gathered from its pages.

The citizens of the ancient town of Newport, and the descendants of the early settlers in that quiet region, will greet with satisfaction the history of the *Reunion*, just issued by Mr. GEO. C. MASON. The events of last August are fully reported, and authentic transcripts of the poems and speeches which were prepared for the occasion of the Celebration, are furnished.

An earnest lady, belonging to the ultra school of Woman's Rights—Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL, of Boston—publishes in book form a series of three lectures, delivered by herself, on the subject of *Woman's Rights to Labor*. Mrs. DALL gives battle for the suffering of her sex, and discusses the evils of low wages and hard work. (ROBERTS, WALKER, WARE & Co.)

A good guide to the performances of home theatricals is afforded in the *Book of Plays*, just issued by GEORGE G. EVANS, in Philadelphia. A number of standard plays are given complete, with directions for private representation, prepared by Mr. SUSAN S. BENTON. A number of fulsome puffs for parlor entertainments are also described, with the addition of elaborate instructions to the performers.

A Massachusetts school-lecturer, Mr. SAMUEL THAYER, offers to the acceptance of learners a new text-book on Geology, illustrated with two hundred engravings. The classification is very well arranged.

Harry Lee, or Hope for the Poor, a novel, is published by the HARPERS. The story was originally written for the entertainment of the inmates of the Westchester Lunatic Asylum in this City, but is extended and published in its present form for wider circulation.

A third edition of the Baron DE STEUBEN's work on Self-Education has issued from the Boston press of Mrs. BUNKHAM. It is prefaced by an introduction from BENJAMIN F. PERKINS, a lady to whom we are indebted for a faithful translation of the work. Miss PERKINS pays a graceful tribute to the memory of the late HORACE MANN.

A manual of political instruction is published by BUTLER, of Philadelphia, entitled *An Exposition of the Constitution of the United States*. The author is Mr. HENRY FLANDERS. The work is arranged in the form of a text-book for schools.

Two newspaper essays on the *Law of the Territories*, originally published in the Philadelphia *North American*, over the signature of "Cecil," have been reproduced in book form, by C. SHERMAN & SON, of Philadelphia. The writer holds conservative views, and discusses the affair at Harper's Ferry from the stand-point of a non-agitator.

CHILDS & PETERSON (Philadelphia) publish the Ninth Edition of BOUVIER's *Law Dictionary*; revised, enlarged and corrected by the latest authorities. The work is in two massive volumes, stoutly bound and serviceable.

RELIGIOUS.

Prominent among the new religious literature is Prof. STOWE's edition of Dr. GILLIES' *Memoirs of George Whitefield*, published by LEARY, GIES & Co., Philadelphia, in a volume of 393 pages, with a portrait of WHITEFIELD. The typographical execution is exceedingly bad, but the work is one of peculiar interest. The author treats of his subject as one who writes because he loves the task; hence, a warm and genial tone, a picturesque narrative, and a striking picture of a great mind. Prof. STOWE's Introduction is an analytical disquisition upon the character of the Christian minister, drawn with great clearness, and valuable as an accompaniment to a book otherwise interesting.

A volume of the *Sermons of Rev. E. H. Chapin*, of this City, has been published by HENRY LEAR. Twenty of Mr. CHAPIN's discourses are given, as revised by himself. The admirers of that eloquent gentleman will be glad to receive so satisfactory a collection of some of the best of his pulpit efforts.

Rev. Dr. TYLER, Greek Professor in Amherst College, publishes a *Memoir of Rev. Henry Lobdell*, late a Missionary of the American Board at Mosul. Coupled with this Memoir is a sketch of the early history of the Assyrian Mission, which adds an important leaf to the record of missionary effort. The author, admiring the talents of Dr. LOBDELL, does not fail to evince for his memory that fraternal regard which originated in College fellowship and intimate relations. The book is a tribute to a *self-sacrificing and thoroughly earnest man*. (Tract Society.)

A very pleasant, gossiping, readable work is that of the venerable Dr. MURRAY, ("Kirwan,") just published by the HARPERS, under the title of *Preachers and Preaching*. Dr. MURRAY gives the results of the observations of many years of active ministerial life, interweaving with his reflections a series of personal reminiscences.

A volume of the *Sermons of Rev. Richard Fuller*, of Baltimore, is issued by SHELDON & Co. The edition is the author's own, and he dedicates it to the members of his congregation.

The American Tract Society reprints from the *American Messenger* a series of articles on religious topics, under the general title of *Sketches from Life*. The volume is handsomely printed—pp. 430.

An old volume, written by CHRISTIAN SCRIVER, of Magdeburg, in 1671, and known for two centuries by the name of *Gottheld's Emblems*, is republished by GOULD & LINCOLN (Boston) from the twenty-eighth German edition. Religious readers, who relish it, will find the story encompassed by all that type and press can do to render the book a pleasant one.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

The publishers' array of attractive Juveniles for the Holidays is so various that all the children can be gladdened at once. Running up from the gorgeously illuminated Alphabet to *History Made Easy*, these little volumes hold within their lids a great deal of amusement and information for the little ones of the household, and are by no means to be scoffed at in the matter of intrinsic value. For instance, the romance of the history of the Pretender is flowingly told by MEREDITH JOHNES, in a plump volume issued by the APPLETONS, under the title of *Prince Charlie, the Young Chevalier*—the facts of history being so woven with a sketchy story of adventure, that the lad into whose hands *Prince Charlie* may fall, will be loth to read *facts*. So, too, the trip of the *Percy Family through Scotland and England* (published by SHELDON & Co.) frames sundry bits of British facts in a pleasant way. The author is DANIEL C. EDDY.

Rev. JACOB ABBOTT, always a popular writer for the young, puts forth another of his "Florence Stories,"—*Florence and Jobo*—a readable little volume, published by SHELDON & Co.; who have also published the *Old Battle-Ground*, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE—a book neither attractive nor remarkable.

For the inculcation of sound Scripture doctrine, unmingled with the confusing annotation of commentators, there is a sumptuous square volume from the press of the APPLETONS—*Bible Stories in Bible Language*. Two hundred pages, ample illustration, cream-tinted paper and very large type, are the setting in which to place before the children the stories of Joseph and Samuel, and all the celebrated personages of the Scripture record.

Several smaller books, less pretentious, and suited to feebler capacities, are among the new list of Holiday volumes for the youngsters. A translation of ABEL DUFRESNE's *Stories of Henry and Henriette* is published in Boston by Mr. BURNHAM. The HARPERS issue another of Mr. ABBOTT's primaries, *Stories of Rainbow and Lucky*; Mr. SCRIBNER prints, in immense type, a quaint little story of the adventures of the *Gray African Parrot*, from the lively pen of HARRY GRIMCO; the APPLETONS have *Baby Nightcaps*, a tender juvenile publication; and MAURICE & BAKER, of Boston, publish the legendary story of the *King of the Golden River*, in the choicest style of type and paper. The text of JOHN RUSKIN, illustrated by the pencil of DOYLE, would alone have furnished agreeable intellectual food, but the publishers have added thereto the charms of a very superior style of typography, which commends the *Golden River* to the adult eye.

Dr. Abbott's Egyptian Museum.

LETTER FROM SIR GARDNER WILKINSON TO DR ABBOTT.

No. 32 YORK-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: It was only a short time since that I heard of the death of our mutual friend, Dr. ABBOTT, which all who knew him must sincerely lament, for there never was a more liberal, kind-hearted and estimable man; and it is a pleasure to express an opinion, formed from an acquaintance with Dr. ABBOTT of many years, to you who have taken so great an interest in his welfare. I am anxious to know about the valuable collection he sent to America. I really hope it will continue to command the interest it so justly excited when first it went to New-York, and that its great importance will not be lost sight of. If the people of the United States were not so intelligent or so capable of estimating its merits as they are, I should grieve that it had left Europe and that my recommendation for its purchase by the British Museum had not been adopted—for such a collection is not likely to be offered to us again, especially since the Egyptian Government has commenced the formation of one in the country. But I think that it is of more importance to mankind, and more in the interest of science and universal knowledge, that collections should exist in many different and distant places, and the advantages to be derived from their study promise to be great in proportion as people are energetic and interested in the subject they illustrate. This peculiarity I ascribe to the United States of America, from which so many intelligent travelers go annually to visit the temples and sites of ancient Egyptian cities.

Indeed, the possession of such a collection would be an honor and a benefit to any land; and a day will come when the United States, in the zenith of their power, will look back with pride on the good sense of both predecessors who established this valuable department of the National Museum, and will give due credit to the citizens of New-York for their patriotism and discernment. I shall rejoice when I learn that Dr. ABBOTT's collection has received their acknowledgment of its importance, and that New-York has shown its determination of owning an Egyptian museum which shall rival the best in Europe, for we all profit by the labors of each enlightened nation as there possessed by America, and the success of their studies cannot but be furthered by the aid of materials which so fully illustrate the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians. You know I feel a great interest in this matter, and I hope that you and all who know Egypt will make common cause therein. Indeed, from the very natural desire of every American of education to see that his countrymen appreciate the importance of such a collection, and are possessors of the wealth which must attach to its possession, I shall be much obliged to you if you will kindly let me know what is done in this matter, when you have a spare moment for writing.

Believe me, dear sir, yours truly,
GARDNER WILKINSON.

THE DEATH OF IRVING.

The following correspondence sufficiently explains the reasons which have led Mr. TYNG to consent to the publication of his interesting discourse commemorative of WASHINGTON IRVING:

TARRYTOWN, Nov. 18, 1859.

REV. JOHN A. TYNG—DEAR SIR: Having noted with great satisfaction the sermon delivered by you on Sunday last, on the death of the late WASHINGTON IRVING, and desiring that it should be more extensively known, we would respectfully solicit a copy for publication. Very truly your friends,

SAMUEL COGS, Jr., EDWARD B. COGS,
ABRAM SPOONER, FRANK VINCENT,
WM. F. LYNE, CHAS. L. DAVIS,
JOHN C. MALLERY, JAMES SMITH,
GEORGE HOWARD, HENRY FERRIS, Jun.,
DAVID S. ROWE, H. CARPENTER, M. D.,
S. F. YOUNG, EDWARD FERRIS, Jun.
JOHN BUTLER, Jr., CHARLES SEARS,
WM. H. TOWNSEND, J. G. DUNCAN,
WM. HOGG.

PARSONAGE OF THE SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, TARRYTOWN, Dec. 14, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of yesterday, in which you request for publication a copy of the sermon preached on Sabbath morning, the 13th instant, on the death of our illustrious fellow-citizen and neighbor, the late WASHINGTON IRVING.

Although the sermon was written without any design or even thought of publication, yet I do not feel at liberty, under the present circumstances, to withhold compliance from the wish which you have made me the honor to express. The manuscript is therefore submitted to your disposal.

With warm regard, I am, gentlemen, your friend, and servant in the gospel, JOHN A. TYNG.

SAMUEL COGS, Jr., ABRAM SPOONER, WILLIAM F. LYNE, and others.

A DISCOURSE DELIVERED IN THE SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF TARRYTOWN, NEW-YORK, ON SABBATH MORNING, DEC. 11, 1859, BY THE PASTOR, REV. JOHN A. TYNG.

THE SERMON.

ISAIAH III: 1—3.—"For behold the Lord, Jehovah of Hosts, doth take away from Jerusalem, and from Judah, the stay and the staff, the whole stay of bread, and the whole stay of water. The mighty man, and the man of war, the judge, and the prophet, and the prudent, and the ancient. The captain of fifty, and the honorable man, and the counselor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator."

The subject of this chapter is continued from that one which precedes it. The threatenings of God against Judah are here set forth in solemn and impressive array. The opening portion of the chapter is occupied with the general announcement that the people were about to be deprived of the supports upon which they principally depended, and among those are mentioned, as the chief and most important, "the whole stay of bread, and the whole stay of water," the food and the drink, which were essential to the preservation of life. Immediately following, we have a list of the public men,—eminent and influential for their official position, and for their natural endowments and genius,—who were about to be removed from the nation, and among them we find the military, the civil, and the religious functionaries of the land.

As the next step in the progress of national decline, and as, indeed, the necessary consequence of what had just taken place, the affairs of the State are intrusted to the guidance of weak and unskillful hands. Insurrection against the established order of society, mutual violence and aggression, and wide-spread anarchy, are the fruits of a government whose power is not guided by the dictates of wisdom and justice. And, at length, no one being found willing to accept of public office—a singular condition of society, in which in this country we have never yet attained—the strong oppress the weak; the authority of law, the guaranty of personal rights, the security of life and property, are subverted and swept away, and the national existence is numbered among the things that were. In all this, the Prophet declared those whom he addressed to recognize the hand of God—that God who "doeth according to his will in the army of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth." He did not allow their thoughts to rest upon the Chaldeans, as the primary causes of the events which he predicted, when in fact they were only the instruments employed by a superior and all-controlling power. But he led their contemplations away, upward and onward, along the narrow channel through which the divine energy had rolled forward to its effect, until they found themselves in the presence of the Lord Jehovah himself, the everlasting God who fainteth not, neither is weary; and sing to Him the great and sovereign disposer of nations, as well as of individual destinies, who raises up one and casts down another according to his righteous will.

In the last verse of the preceding chapter, the prophet had called upon the people "to cease from man whose breath is in his nostrils"—that is, to cease from reposing their trust in any human protection, and from regarding, with a confidence which shut out God from the government of his own universe, the high endowments of created mind. And in the text, he presents the argument by which he sought to convince their understandings, and to persuade their hearts into compliance with his exhortation. That argument lay in the fact that God was about to deprive them of the various means of support and protection upon which they had been accustomed to rely—the food upon which they subsisted, and the men of illustrious station and preeminent intelligence who constituted, in their estimation, the honor and the glory of their land.

"For, behold," says he, "the L

The Private History of Barbour's Bypass

Court Reporter

The People, Jr., et al, vs. Oliver L. Barbour et al.—This is an injunction suit, the details of which are considerably limited in the legal protection. The case was started by the members of the Oriental Bay Board of Beach Protectors, who, as well-known, have published a number of reports on the pollution of fresh-water beaches, the well-known law publishers, and first-class hotels in the Oriental Bay district. It was alleged that Barbour is constructing a system of bypasses around the beaches, and that local property owners have been deprived of their rights to the use of the beaches. The case was started by

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—WILLIAM E. BOOKMAN Plaintiff, against DAVID C. STRYON, Defendant. Summons for a money demand. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 27 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint in this action within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in the action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty five dollars and interest from the 15th day of October, 1868, and the costs of this action. Dated New-York, October 15, 1868. E. A. DOOLITTLE, Plaintiff's Attorney. 241-18wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASANAVOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present them, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Gris-wold & Co., No. 72 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1868. E. H. ARNAUD, PAUL CASANAVOR, Administrators. 10-18wTuTh*

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DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Germania Life Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on and after the 1st proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. WILLIAM BOLTON, Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—IN ORDER TO save expense, the Bondholders of the Ottawa and Illinois Railroad Company are hereby notified that the interest on the bonds of said Company will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BENNET, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE ANACONDA OF THIS City, due June 1, 1868, are now ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall-st., corner of New-st. JAMES DEWITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT Western Railroad Company, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868. } A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 56 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of December next, inclusive. By order of the Board. A. A. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT Western Railroad Company, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868. } A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 56 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of December next, inclusive. By order of the Board. A. A. STEVENS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF Milwaukee City bonds are requested to present the same for payment, at the office of the City Treasurer, in the City Hall, on or before the 1st day of January, 1869, when interest will be closed. Interest will cease after that date. By order of the Common Council. WM. ZAVENAY, Secretary. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—FARM SPRINGS COMPANY.—A dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable at their office, No. 40 Wall-st., on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of December next, inclusive. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Germania Life Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on and after the 1st proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. WILLIAM BOLTON, Treasurer